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JORDAN ... AGENCY

Egypt 175 P. Finland 7.50 F.M. France 6.50 F. Germany 2.00 D.M. Great Britain 50 P. Greece 100 Dr. Iran 115 Rials Italy Cont. 0.80 Luxembourg 49 L.Fr. Madeira 120 Esc. Malta 35 Cents Morocco 7.50 Dh. Netherlands 2.50 Fl. Nigeria 170 K. Sweden 7.50 S.Kr. Switzerland 2.20 S.Fr. Tunisia 0.550 Din Turkey T.L. 800.00 U.A.E. 6.50 Dirh U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 50 US Cents Yugoslavia 400 D.

Benazir Bhutto, a picture of her father behind her, waved to crowds Thursday in Lahore.

Reuters

Thousands in Pakistan Cheer Return of Opposition Leader

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — Hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets Thursday to cheer the return of an opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto, and to demand the removal of Pakistan's president, Mohammad Zia ul-Haq.

It was the biggest anti-government rally in Pakistan since General Zia seized power in a coup in 1977.

Miss Bhutto, 32, is the daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was overthrown and later executed by General Zia.

Miss Bhutto arrived Thursday morning from self-imposed exile in London to proclaim herself heir to her father's political movement, the Pakistan People's Party.

"Zia out, Zia must go!" the crowd chanted as Miss Bhutto said "the time has come to be united and push out the dictator who has ruled us for these nine years."

Others in the throng shouted "Zia is a dog!"

Along the route of a nine-hour procession through the streets of Lahore many Pakistanis burned American flags and shouted "Down with America!" and other anti-American slogans.

Their anger was a reflection of the widespread view in the opposition that General Zia is propped up by Washington.

The size of the crowd went far beyond the expectation of many politicians, diplomats and other analysts who had doubted that Miss Bhutto could galvanize the kind of support for which her father was famous.

Before she arrived, however, Miss Bhutto's supporters were asserting that she could overturn General Zia the way President Corazon C. Aquino had removed Ferdinand E. Marcos in the Philippines.

Picking up on this theme, Miss Bhutto told the crowd that 1986 was "a bad year for dictators" because of what happened in both the Philippines and in Haiti.

"Marcos is gone, the president of Haiti is gone, and now another dictator must go," she said as the crowd roared its delight.

But despite the enthusiasm of the opposition, it remained unclear whether Miss Bhutto would be able to translate her evident popularity into an actual drive to throw out

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Reagan Firm on Oil Issue

Restates Views On Free Market, Supports Bush

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has firmly restated his position that market forces should determine the price of oil and rejected suggestions that Vice President George Bush had created confusion about the administration's policy on this issue.

"We're saying the same thing," Mr. Reagan said Wednesday at a White House news conference, adding that he had made it a point to read Mr. Bush's recent statements on the issue. "I can't find myself quarreling with any of the remarks he made."

Mr. Reagan appeared to be trying to extricate Mr. Bush from the political quagmire in which Mr. Bush found himself after calling for "stability" in world oil prices.

The president said he shared Mr. Bush's concern that cheap oil, if it led to increased American dependency on foreign supplies, could have serious national security implications.

While reaffirming his faith in a free market, the president said, "the market in oil is not completely free" because production in some foreign countries is controlled by governments. Mr. Reagan said one point Mr. Bush was trying to make was that the United States had to be alert to any attempt by foreign oil producers to drive down the price of oil in an effort to eliminate competition.

Mr. Reagan said, "We must keep our eyes open to see that no one starts playing tricks for some kind of illicit future gain."

Earlier, in remarks to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. Reagan also reiterated his free-market position. But unlike Mr. Bush, who has expressed concern about the impact of cheap oil on the domestic oil industry, the president emphasized its benefits to the economy as a whole.

"We still believe in the free market," Mr. Reagan said. "We know that it now is a hardship for the oil-producing regions and industry here in America. At the same time,

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

The Associated Press

Vice President Bush lunching with the crew of the carrier Enterprise in the Gulf of Oman.

U.S. Weighs Attack on Libya

Reagan Links Strike to Proof of Support for Terrorists

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan says that the United States is analyzing intelligence information on Libya and is prepared to strike militarily if evidence points directly to Libyan support for terrorists.

Mr. Reagan's comments came late Wednesday as White House and other administration officials indicated that the United States was weighing moves to strike militarily against Libya and was assembling a fleet in the Mediterranean.

In a news conference, Mr. Reagan denounced Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, as the "mad dog of the Middle East," and said the United States had "considerable evidence" that he had sponsored terrorist acts aimed at Americans.

Administration officials have already said that there may be information in hand to justify a strike against Libya. On Wednesday, Mr. Reagan declined to specify the nature and sources of the information, saying it could endanger intelligence assets.

Asked if there was an undeclared war between Colonel Qadhafi and the United States, Mr. Reagan replied:

"Not on his side. He's declared it. We just haven't recognized the declaration yet, nor will we. We're going to defend ourselves and we're certainly going to take action in the face of specific terrorist threats."

Seeking to isolate Libya, the United States had, in recent days, urged key allies to expel Libyan diplomats. The U.S. diplomatic effort came in the midst of two new terrorist incidents — the bomb explosion aboard a Trans World Airlines plane on its way to Athens from Rome in which four Americans were killed, and a blast at a West Berlin discotheque.

President Reagan has refused to negotiate with Republican senators over the budget. Page 3.

Mr. Reagan declined to discuss possible plans to retaliate against Libya, but he said that the United States would respond militarily "if and when we could specifically identify someone responsible for these acts."

"We'll go wherever the finger points," Mr. Reagan said.

However, he said the identification of those responsible for the bombing Saturday of the discotheque in West Berlin, which killed an American serviceman and a Turkish woman and wounded 230 people, was not complete.

Mr. Reagan said that the United States was seeking to "find out who, who is responsible" for the recent acts of terrorism aimed at Americans.

"We're going to defend ourselves," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan also said that a summit meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was unlikely in June and possible in July. He ruled out meeting Mr. Gorbachev

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

U.S. Tests Nuclear Device

Soviet Condemns Blast and Ends Its Moratorium

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States conducted a twice-postponed underground nuclear test Thursday, exploding a low-yield device in Nevada, a Deparument of Energy official said.

The explosion could bring to an end a unilateral eight-month Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing that began in July. At that time, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, called for Washington to declare an end to testing.

[United Press International in Moscow quoted Tass, the Soviet press agency, late Thursday as saying that the Soviet Union would resume nuclear testing for "our own security and the security of our allies" because of the "dangerous, destabilizing" U.S. nuclear test.]

Last month, after eight U.S. tests and none by the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachev said that he would have to resume testing if the United States exploded another weapon after March 31.

In the first Soviet reaction after the announcement of Thursday's U.S. test, Tass called the explosion "another demonstration of the administration's criminal contempt for the calls of U.S. and world opinion to join in the Soviet Union's moratorium."

Administration officials have said since January that preparations to resume tests had begun taking place at Soviet nuclear test sites.

Code-named Mighty Oak, the U.S. test was designed to see how its radiation would affect the new warhead for the MX intercontinental missile, the new Trident-2 submarine-launched missile and the new Midgetman missile, according to officials of the Defense Nuclear Agency, which sponsored the test.

The test, 1,300 feet (395 meters) below ground, was first scheduled for Tuesday. That test was delayed because of reported technical problems in electrical circuits. It was rescheduled for Wednesday but delayed again, officials said, because

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

LaRouche Themes: Web Of Eccentric Assertions

By Robin Toner
and Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Since his emergence from obscurity in recent weeks, Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. has used his newfound prominence to promote his extremist theories, clearly relishing the national attention that Democratic leaders hope will destroy his chances of mainstream support.

The upset victories of two LaRouche candidates in last month's Illinois Democratic primary have brought him a barrage of national attention unlike anything his movement has experienced in its 20-year odyssey from the far left to its present eccentric positions, which defy description in conventional political terms.

Building on that attention, Mr. LaRouche, a self-proclaimed economics expert who has captured a tiny percentage of the vote in three presidential candidacies, hopes with his followers to sell his philosophy to farmers, blue-collar workers and members of minority groups.

Democratic leaders, stunned by the Illinois results, say they believe voters cast their ballots unaware of the candidates' connections to Mr. LaRouche and such LaRouche beliefs as that the queen of England is a drug dealer and that Henry A. Kissinger is a Soviet "agent of influence."

"Their nominations were not the result of voting by an informed electorate," a recent memorandum from the Democratic National Committee said.

Fearing similar results elsewhere, party leaders say they have begun a major "education" program to warn the electorate, believing that the scrutiny being given to Mr. LaRouche and his theories will quickly wither whatever political support he has.

But in a telephone interview last week — his organization would not permit a personal interview — Mr. LaRouche contended that a sea change in U.S. politics was underway, with a new receptivity among the voters to his philosophy and his movement.

In the LaRouche world view, gleaned from his comments, speeches and literature, Mr. LaRouche was a figure of national and international prominence long before the Illinois primary, so prominent that he believes himself to be the target of assassination plots from a wide variety of forces from around the world.

Yet mainstream political leaders have long considered him no more than an eccentric nuisance. LaRouche followers have repeatedly been accused of harassing his perceived enemies, charges that Mr. LaRouche denied.

Wesley McCune, director of Group Research Inc., which studies extremist groups, said the LaRouche organization "couldn't have gotten a better break than to

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Josi Lonow/The Associated Press

Wiesenthal, Pérez de Cuéllar Discuss Waldheim Case

Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, left, and Rabbi Marvin Hier, director of the Wiesenthal Center, conferring with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, right, about Kurt Waldheim. Mr. Wiesenthal said later that Yugoslavia should turn over its war file on Mr. Waldheim to Austria so that its citizens could fairly judge his character before the presidential election in May. Page 5.

House Moves to Weaken U.S. Gun Control Law

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed legislation Thursday to weaken the 1968 Gun Control Act, but retained a ban on interstate sales of handguns.

The vote means that Congress is certain to make the first major changes in the 1968 gun control law passed after the assassinations of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the civil rights leader, and former Senator Robert F. Kennedy, then seeking nomination as a presidential candidate.

The vote followed months of intense lobbying by the National Rifle Association and by advocates of handgun control, including hundreds of policemen who lobbied Congress in uniform.

The bill now goes to the Senate, which last summer approved a similar measure, 79-15. Senators can accept the House bill or send the issue to a House-Senate conference to resolve differences.

The passage of the McClure-Volkmer bill, which lifts restrictions on the interstate transportation of rifles and handguns, was a resounding victory for the National Rifle Association. Law enforcement officials took comfort in their lone victory on the handgun-sales issue, but did not hide their disappointment at failing to win other changes in the bill.

Final approval came on a 292-130 vote. Officials of the association said later they would seek to have the Senate adopt the House version to avoid the need for a House-Senate compromise.

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, called the outcome "a genuine disgrace. It's a classic example of the power of big money and a well-orchestrated campaign by a narrow interest. It's an example of the Congress at its worst."

Representative Mario Biaggi, a New York Democrat and a former policeman, said the House had merely thrown "a bone" to police groups by voting earlier, 233-184, to retain the existing ban on interstate sales of handguns.

A spokesman for the National Rifle Association, Wayne R. LaPierre Jr., said that amendment was the least important to his organization because it has little effect on the nation's 70 million gun owners.

He said the bill, sponsored by Representative Harold L. Volkmer, a Missouri Democrat, and Senator James A. McClure, an Idaho Republican, was "a major advancement" that addresses "the key problems law-abiding citizens have been having under the law."

"The NRA cashed in all its chits on this one," said Barbara Lautman of Handgun Control Inc., referring to the $1.4 million that the group contributed to congressional candidates in 1984. But she said the continued ban on interstate handgun sales "shattered the myth of NRA invincibility."

The Volkmer bill, among other things, would allow interstate sales of rifles and shotguns, ease record-keeping rules for gun dealers, allow dealers to make unrecorded gun sales from their personal collections, require evidence of "willful" violations in prosecutions of dealers and mandate minimum sentences for using a gun in a violent crime.

The major U.S. police groups lobbied strongly against the bill, but were set back Wednesday when the House voted 248-176 against an amendment that would have continued restrictions on interstate transportation of handguns, banned silencers, allowed more surprise federal inspections of gun dealers and required a lesser standard of proof to prosecute gun dealers.

Corsaro Press

Yitzhak Shamir

Likud Offers Way to End Israeli Crisis

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Rightist politicians offered a compromise to a cabinet crisis Thursday just as it appeared that the country's coalition government was about to collapse.

After pledging to leave the cabinet if Prime Minister Shimon Peres dismissed Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai, leaders of Mr. Modai's rightist Likud bloc said they would accept a deal that would keep Mr. Modai in the cabinet.

Mr. Peres, of the Labor Party, had demanded that Mr. Modai step down for describing him as "flighty" and saying that he did not understand economics.

Mr. Modai was offered another, unspecified cabinet post but the Likud leader, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, vowed Wednesday that his bloc would leave the government, causing its collapse, unless Mr. Modai remained in his post.

A spokesman for Mr. Shamir said Likud agreed earlier Thursday to Mr. Modai switching posts within the cabinet "in the national interest and to maintain the government of unity."

Israeli radio said that leaders of Mr. Peres's party agreed to consider the compromise proposal drawn up by a self-appointed mediator, Rabbi Avraham Shapira, who heads the Finance Committee of the Knesset, or parliament.

Under the coalition agreement

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

The State of U.S. Physics: Far From Solid

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A survey on the state of physics says a series of important discoveries may await the world in the 1990s, but the study warns that a critical shortage of qualified physicists and physics teachers will severely impede the required research in the United States.

"Such a shortage," the report says "would have most serious consequences not only for the quality of undergraduate and graduate education but also for the quality of basic research in the universities." The report was issued in Washington on Wednesday.

Two factors are seen as responsible for the shortage: the small number of students in physics, and the scheduled retirement in the near future of many qualified physics teachers and researchers.

The survey, "Physics through the 1990s," was commissioned by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council to help the federal government establish priorities.

A similar study a decade ago found a growing problem with obsolete or nonexistent laboratory equipment in schools and universities. "The situation has steadily deteriorated since then," the new report says.

> **'We are becoming a nation of scientific illiterates.'**
> *— U.S. report on the state of education in physics*

The report adds, "Lack of up-to-date equipment is cutting off the universities from forefront research. The research groups are losing their ability to compete on an international level, and our students are not being trained in state-of-the-art techniques needed by industry and government."

Regarding education in physics, the report cites what it calls a "chilling statement" by the National Commission on Excellence in Education: "For the first time in the history of our country the educational skills of one generation will not surpass, will not equal, will not even approach, those of their parents."

The fraction of students who have any contact with physics, according to the new survey, "is so small that we are becoming a nation of scientific illiterates."

The report adds, "Our standards for secondary education in science and mathematics are woefully below those of Japan, the Soviet Union, and many of the European countries."

It goes on to say, "The majority of high school physics teachers are underqualified; the supply of qualified new teachers has essentially vanished."

And, the report says, while the U.S. output of physics doctorates has remained stable for the past decade, the proportion of new graduate students who are foreign-born has increased to about 40 percent.

INSIDE

AP

Jennifer Guinness, wife of the Irish banker, was kidnapped. Page 5.

GENERAL NEWS

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WEEKEND

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The IMF's policy-making Interim Committee said it would like to see further cuts in interest rates. Page 13.

Testimony Ties Marcos To New York Property Valued at $300 Million

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After months of denials that they had anything to do with the family of Ferdinand E. Marcos, two New York real estate executives have told a House subcommittee that they managed about $300 million worth of properties in New York City for the Marcos family.

In testimony Wednesday before the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Joseph E. Bernstein and Ralph Bernstein provided details of personal discussions they had with Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos concerning financial, tax and managerial aspects of the properties.

In addition, they described an incident at a New York restaurant in 1982 when Mrs. Marcos waved a statement of her $120-million Swiss bank account.

Earlier this year the House voted to cite the two brothers for contempt for their failure to testify before the panel but on Wednesday panel members praised the Bernsteins for their cooperation, making it unlikely they will be prosecuted for contempt.

Despite the new disclosures, the Bernsteins could not cite or produce any document showing actual ownership by Marcos family members.

At various points during their testimony they said that they believed that either Mr. Marcos, Mrs. Marcos or their three children were the actual owners.

The four properties at issue in the hearing are held by various offshore corporations and the stock for those corporations is issued in bearer form, meaning that ownership can change instantly depending upon who holds the stock.

"It will be very difficult to get proper documentation," Joseph Bernstein told the subcommittee members.

The legal status of the four properties remains unclear. They are 200 Madison Ave., the Herald Center at Herald Square, the Crown Building at 730 Fifth Ave., and 40 Wall St. The Bernsteins said they had offered to buy all but the Madison Avenue property, but the deal has not been consummated.

The Philippine government has persuaded a New York state court to freeze the properties. But to recover any holdings the new government must prove not only that the Marcoses owned the properties but that they were acquired with illicit funds.

In his testimony Wednesday, Joseph Bernstein provided several details of discussions he had with Mr. and Mrs. Marcos about their holdings.

In a March 1982, meeting on the veranda of a resort near Manila, Mr. Bernstein said he and Mr. Marcos "discussed the international tax aspects of" a loan from a Swiss bank that was used to finance the 1981 acquisition of the Crown Building.

At another meeting a few weeks later in Manila, Mr. Bernstein said, Mr. Marcos asked him to create a trust agreement for the Crown acquisition. Mr. Marcos "reminded me about the trust agreement" during a discussion at the Manila airport on April 6, 1982, Mr. Bernstein added. The trust agreement he drafted was subsequently rejected, he said.

At a dinner at a Manhattan restaurant in late 1981, Mrs. Marcos "indicated she had a Swiss bank account" by "pulling out a statement, waving it," Mr. Bernstein said.

"It was something in the nature of $120 million, it's kind of hard to forget that," he said.

According to Mr. Bernstein, Mrs. Marcos, after a Christmas party in New York in 1982, took a midnight drive, accompanied by Secret Service agents, to inspect the property at 40 Wall St. "I'm proud of it," Mr. Bernstein said he overheard Mrs. Marcos saying.

At one point Mrs. Marcos bragged to him about her "diversified real estate portfolio," involving properties from "uptown, downtown, the East Side, the West Side," Mr. Bernstein said.

A 1985 offer to buy the three properties by The New York Land Co., which is owned by the Bernsteins, was preliminarily accepted but never consummated, in part because of congressional interest in the holdings, Mr. Bernstein said.

■ Manila Hails Testimony

The Aquino government said Thursday that it would soon move to recover the four New York properties, United Press International reported from Manila.

Raul Daza, a member of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, said the disclosures by the Bernstein brothers spelled "victory" in the panel's efforts to secure the properties.

■ Swiss Report Holdings

A government banking panel said Thursday that several Swiss banks, in response to its order, reported holding assets linked to Mr. Marcos, The Associated Press reported from Bern.

The Federal Council, or cabinet, on March 25 froze bank assets linked to Mr. Marcos.

The Federal Banking Commission, which oversees Swiss banking activities, gave banks until Wednesday to report whether they were holding any assets.

A commission spokesman, Romain Marti, said that several banks had notified the panel of deposits made by Mr. Marcos, but refused to say exactly how many banks were involved or to identify them.

Herbert Knosowski/Reuters

German Urges Chun to Give Rivals 'Fair Chance'

President Richard von Weisäcker of West Germany, left, with President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea in Bonn on Thursday as Mr. Chun began a two-day visit. Mr. von Weisäcker expressed concern at Seoul's rights record and urged Mr. Chun to give his opponents a "fair chance" to express their views. He said that West Germans welcomed "every step toward a strengthened democracy."

Sikhs Battle For Control Of Student Federation

The Associated Press

AMRITSAR, India — Rival militant factions fought Thursday for control of the All-India Sikh Student Federation, an organization of Sikh youths that organizes strikes, protests and, according to the authorities, violence.

The rival groups fought in the Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine.

Meanwhile, eight persons died in Sikh attacks in the state.

In one attack, terrorists opened fire on a passenger train north of Amritsar Thursday night, killing two railway police and wounding a senior police official.

In another attack, six suspected Sikh gunmen in a car fatally shot a Sikh police inspector and then fled southeast of Amritsar. Police also reported that terrorists killed two people in Patiala and said extremist gunmen opened fire on two Sikh moderates, seriously wounding two people north of Amritsar.

A police superintendent, S.S. Virk, said three suspected radicals were killed in a gunbattle with security forces outside Amritsar that lasted several hours.

Those attacks occurred as police and paramilitary forces surrounded three farming villages and began a house-to-house search for terrorists who killed two people on Wednesday.

Scores of militants were arrested in Punjab in police sweeps Thursday as the new state police chief pledged to battle "bullet for bullet" against Sikh extremists.

The chief, Julio Ribeiro, said in Batala, 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of Amritsar, that his 60,000-member police force would "retaliate against terrorist hit lists and hit squads with its own anti-terrorist hit lists and hit squads."

The mounting attacks raised the April death toll to at least 36. At least 100 people were killed in March. Police said they expected more violence before a major Sikh festival on Sunday.

In addition to the 60,000-man police force and the regularly stationed army, more than 32,000 paramilitary troops are being deployed in Punjab.

Extremists also tried Thursday to blow up the home of a prominent Sikh businessman in Amritsar, but police said two powerful hand grenades failed to explode.

A fistfight erupted inside Amritsar's Golden Temple complex after one militant faction removed rivals from leadership Thursday and tried to capture the party office.

Rival militant leaders tried to drag each other out of the shrine headquarters of the radical All-India Sikh Student Federation. Intervention of a priest helped end the fighting.

The authorities had deployed additional police and paramilitary troops Thursday around the shrine complex, which Mr. Ribeiro said radicals were using as a sanctuary from police and as an arms storehouse.

Curfews remained in force Thursday in nine Punjab cities.

Mr. Ribeiro said raids on radical strongholds would continue until all the Punjab extremists were arrested.

WORLD BRIEFS

Vietnam Gives Remains of 21 to U.S.

HANOI (AP) — Vietnam turned over to the United States on Thursday 21 sets of remains believed to be those of Americans missing since the Vietnam War.

Meeting with the Americans at Hanoi's Noi Bai International Airport, Vietnamese officials also handed over six identification tags and a small stack of identification cards of U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action, officials said. Most of the tags and cards belonged with the 21 sets of remains, they said.

It was the fourth return of remains since March 1985, equal to the total number of times Vietnam turned over remains in the four previous years. The U.S. Department of Defense has listed 1,792 American servicemen and civilians as missing in Vietnam.

Denmark Expels 40 Scientologists

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Denmark has ordered 40 leaders of the Church of Scientology's European and African headquarters in Copenhagen to leave the country when their visas expire, the Justice Ministry said Thursday.

Jens Moeller, a Justice Ministry official, said the group was told last summer that special two-year missionary visas would not be renewed. Mr. Moeller said Denmark did not recognize Scientology as a religion but had granted temporary visas to its foreign staff to allow them to practice here.

Suharto Family Said to Amass Fortune

Suharto.

Camera Press

SYDNEY (AFP) — Relatives and business associates of President Suharto of Indonesia have amassed assets worth $2 to $3 billion, The Sydney Morning Herald reported Thursday.

"Though the president's name does not appear to be inscribed on any stock holdings or land deeds," the report said, "the names of his brothers and half-brothers, his sons and daughters and assorted other relatives are listed prominently on the share registers of some of Indonesia's most profitable companies."

The article said Mr. Suharto had lifted Indonesia from the verge of bankruptcy. "But corruption is the Achilles heel of his regime," it said. "And over the past two decades many of those around him have been almost breathtakingly successful in the business world, often with little or no prior experience."

U.S. Ambassador Is Rude, O'Neill Says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Thursday that the U.S. ambassador to Argentina had rudely interrupted his meeting in Buenos Aires with President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina to make a partisan and undiplomatic defense of the Reagan administration's policy on Nicaragua.

"There is no question our ambassador to the Argentine broke every rule" of diplomacy in the April 2 meeting, said Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat. He was responding to a cable, disclosed by The Washington Post, that had been sent by Ambassador Frank V. Ortiz to the State Department. In the cable, Mr. Ortiz accused Mr. O'Neill and his congressional delegation of pressing Mr. Alfonsín to oppose President Ronald Reagan's support of the rebels fighting to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.

Mr. O'Neill said Thursday that Mr. Alfonsín needed no prompting because he already opposed Mr. Reagan's policies. Representative Fortney H. Stark Jr., Democrat of California and delegation member, confirmed Mr. O'Neill's account. The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, defended Mr. Ortiz as an "experienced career diplomat" who "continues to enjoy the confidence of this administration."

Turk Awaiting Trial Commits Suicide

ISTANBUL (AP) — A Turkish gunman who shot and wounded the Swiss consul in Istanbul in June because he was denied a visa to Switzerland has committed suicide in a prison, a public prosecutor said Thursday.

The public prosecutor at the Sagmalcilar prison said that Recep Bozkurt, 25, was found dead by prison officials in his cell late Tuesday afternoon. He said that Mr. Bozkurt had hanged himself from a water pipe in the toilet of his cell with a rope he had made from his shirt.

Mr. Bozkurt was awaiting trial on charges of premeditated murder in the shooting of Hans Freiburghaus, the Swiss consul, after his visa request was turned down June 19. If convicted, he faced a prison term of 20 years.

Spain Agrees to Buy Goya Painting

LONDON (AP) — A painting by Francisco Goya that the Spanish government claimed was illegally exported from Spain is being returned to Spain for $6 million after a negotiated sale, auctioneers at Christie's announced Thursday.

The Spanish government had said that the portrait of the 10th Marquesa de Santa Cruz, painted by Goya in 1805, was exported from Spain with forged documents and sought to halt Friday's sale, which has now been canceled.

Christie's said in a statement that Spain has agreed to pay $6 million to the current owners, a family trust owned by Lord Wimborne, in "compensation for the substantial costs they have incurred." A spokesman for Christie's said the agreement was reached after "protracted negotiations" over 10 days.

Malaysian State Prepares for Bitter Election

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Political parties in the east Malaysian state of Sabah are preparing for a bitterly contested election early next month in which a central issue will be whether the government should be run by a state multi-racial party or a national coalition.

Sabah, on the northeast tip of Borneo, is the only one of Malaysia's 13 states not ruled by the National Front coalition led by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

The multi-racial coalition also forms the federal government and is made up of 11 parties.

It evolved from an alliance between three parties that represent the country's main ethnic groups — the United Malays National Organization, the Malaysian Chinese Association and the Malaysian Indian Congress.

The Moslem-dominated Malay party is the senior partner in the coalition. Its president is Mr. Mahathir.

At a press conference Wednesday, he appeared to dampen widespread speculation that he would call a general election to coincide with the Sabah voting.

He said the general election, due some time before April 1987, would not be held "so soon."

He asserted that sharing power between different races was "the only way to ensure stability in the country."

But the ruling party in Sabah contends that having communal-based parties perpetuates racial differences.

Mr. Mahathir said Wednesday that he had been informed by leaders of the Parti Bersatu Sabah that it had rejected a power-sharing formula and would not join the National Front.

It will instead contest all 48 seats in State Assembly elections scheduled for May 5-6.

Sabah's chief minister, Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, dissolved the assembly Feb. 26 after defections from Parti Bersatu Sabah to the opposition.

Although the Parti Bersatu Sabah says it welcomes members from all races and creeds, it won power in elections in April 1985 largely through support from Kadazans, a mainly Christian community that includes nearly 28 percent of Sabah's 1.3 million people, and Chinese, who make up 23 percent.

Leaders of the two main opposition parties, both Moslem-based, protested the dissolution of the assembly.

In two weeks of demonstrations last month, five persons died and 20 were wounded in rioting, bombings and arson attacks. More than 1,500 Moslems were arrested.

The protesters claimed the Parti Bersatu Sabah was discriminating against Moslems. The ruling party vehemently denied this.

Mr. Mahathir emphasized Wednesday that the Sabah crisis was a political power struggle, not a Moslem-Christian fight. Islam is Malaysia's official religion, but the constitution guarantees freedom of worship.

Datuk Kitingan said Monday that the Parti Bersatu Sabah hoped to achieve in the May election what it failed to do in last year's elections — win in some Moslem areas to show that the party had broad support and could include an appreciable number of Moslems in the cabinet.

In a statement Wednesday, Joseph Kurup, secretary-general of the Parti Bersatu Sabah, said that in the elections the party would "prove to everyone that we are indeed a multi-racial party and settle once and for all racist politics."

One of the main opposition parties in Sabah filed a suit some time ago challenging Datuk Kitingan's right to be chief minister.

A High Court judgment is due to be delivered on the case Tuesday, four days before nomination of election candidates.

U.S. Projects Stir Protest In Japan

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The U.S. Navy gained a surprising victory this week as voters in a waterfront city near Tokyo installed a local council led by supporters of a proposed housing complex for American sailors.

Voters had recalled the same council only a month ago to demonstrate their opposition to the housing plan.

Because of political confusion, prospects for the 920-apartment project remained uncertain. The United States says the complex is badly needed to relieve overcrowding, but local residents contend it will destroy a wildlife preserve.

The issue has created deep divisions among the 58,000 residents of Zushi, a normally placid suburb of Tokyo and Yokohama that lies on Sagami Bay, 30 miles (48 kilometers) southwest of the capital.

In balloting Sunday, 14 of the 26 seats on the Municipal Assembly went to housing proponents, who benefited from a system that awarded victory to the top 26 vote-getters among the 33 candidates.

Anti-housing forces actually drew 55 percent of the popular vote, but they had fragmented their support by running too many candidates.

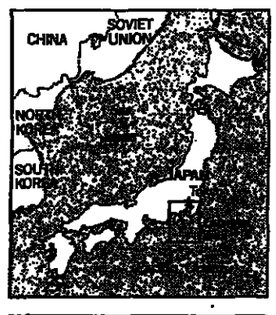
Although the pro-housing camp claimed victory, opponents asserted that the overall vote, not the seat allocation, reflected the city's attitude.

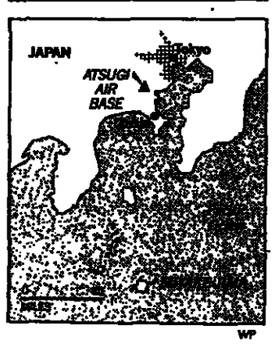
Zushi's opposition has encouraged similar anti-American resistance on Miyake Island, 110 miles south of Tokyo in the Pacific Ocean. Most of the island's 4,300 residents strongly oppose plans to build a new airstrip for night landing practice by U.S. Navy pilots assigned to the aircraft carrier Midway.

Both the housing complex and the airfield are high-priority items for the U.S. military. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger mentioned both projects to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when he visited Japan last week.

The Japanese government has sided with the Americans and agreed to finance the two projects.

It is unusual for Tokyo to encounter such strong resistance from localities. Japanese tend to cede to authority, and no authority is higher than the national government.





WP

But the issues appear to have struck a nerve about local autonomy.

Technically, the government could simply proceed with its plans. But that would be politically risky in Japan, where consensus-building is considered essential.

Although activism in Zushi has drawn more attention in Japan, the Miyake dispute may prove to be more critical to the United States.

Military commanders say their fighter pilots must be able to conduct regular landing practice, especially after dark, to preserve their skills while the Midway is in home port in Yokosuka.

The navy views the island as a reasonable alternative to an airstrip that is now being used in Atsugi, part of a crowded stretch of suburbs west of Tokyo. Atsugi residents complain that the noise level is too high at nighttime.

Office of Air France Is Bombed in Lisbon

The Associated Press

LISBON — A bomb heavily damaged the Air France office here Thursday and an anonymous caller said the attack was to protest French "collaboration" with the United States against Libya. No injuries were reported.

Portugal's state-run news agency said that several hours after the 5:40 A.M. blast, a caller telephoned its bureau in the northern city of Oporto, claiming to speak for the French leftist group Direct Action, to claim responsibility for the bombing.

Congress Gets Proposal For Arms Sale to China

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has formally informed Congress of plans to sell $550 million worth of aviation electronics to China.

The transaction, if not blocked by Congress, would be the largest sale of military equipment to Beijing since diplomatic contacts were resumed by President Richard M. Nixon in 1972.

The sale also would be another step in a slowly evolving military relationship between Washington and Beijing begun by President Jimmy Carter and cultivated by President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

In the past, sales to China have been applauded by advocates of trade with China and those who see China as a counter to the Soviet Union. But the sales have been criticized by supporters of the Nationalist government on Taiwan and by conservatives wary of the Communist government in Beijing.

On Tuesday, the administration formally notified Congress of its plans to sell radar and related equipment to improve the fire control and navigation devices in 50 Chinese F-8 fighters. A total of 55 kits, including maintenance and support equipment, would be shipped to China.

In addition, Pentagon officials said, about 25 civilians from the company making the equipment and five air force technicians would go to China to install the electronics and to train the Chinese to operate and maintain the equipment.

The sale would be only the second government-to-government arms sale between the U.S. and China. The first, submitted to Congress in September of 1985, was a $98-million sale of designs and equipment for a factory for artillery and other ammunition.

Members of Congress already had been informally apprised of the sale; Tuesday's notice gives them 30 days to review the proposal. Unless Congress votes to stop the sale, it will go through, Pentagon officials said.

A Pentagon announcement said that "the sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region."

Supporters of the Nationalist government, perhaps anticipating the administration's move, already have urged that the sale be balanced by the sale of more fighter aircraft to Taiwan.

In about six months, officials said, the air force would open bidding to aerospace contractors seeking to design and manufacture the equipment requested by China, with the selection of a contractor to take perhaps six more months.

Altogether, the officials said, it will take about six years to complete the program. A few air force officers may be in China until that has been accomplished, the Pentagon said.

The F-8 has been developed from the Soviet MiG-21 and MiG-23, according to Jane's reference work on military aircraft, and is a high-altitude interceptor with twin engines and a delta-shaped wing.

Jane's indicates that the Chinese have been rather secretive about the development of the F-8, its capabilities and armament. The United States would thus appear to be in a position to learn about the Chinese aircraft in exchange for radar technology.

China Planning Space Station

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China plans to have a space station and shuttle in the year 2000, Xinhua News Agency said Thursday.

In Zaire, a Flower Vendor 'Can't Get By'

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — As the sun nudged into the dawn sky, Jean began arranging his small bundles of flowers in three large tin cans on a curb outside the Gombe cemetery.

In 1982, he said, shifting six long-stemmed pink roses into a rusting can, a nice flower cost 5 zaires, or about 9 cents. Now, it's 10 or 15 zaires. Everything has become more expensive since 1982.

For the vast majority of Kinshasa's three million residents, who live in the Cite, a sprawling area of red-brick structures with tin roofs, life has become increasingly difficult in recent years.

The price of everything, from sacks of cassava to liters of kerosene for cooking, has soared. Jobs are now harder to come by.

"We've looked at the figures," said a Western economist in Kinshasa, "and they say the average Zairian can't get by. The average Zairian is worse off than he was five years ago."

Three years ago, the government adopted a series of economic measures that were designed by the International Monetary Fund to revive Zaire's economy.

Jean, the flower vendor, in many ways represents the average Zairian in Kinshasa.

He is young and poorly educated. He is unable to find what he regards as real work and is too poor to support his family. Street-selling is all that remains.

Jean, who is 24, has been selling roses since he finished school five years ago.

"My older brothers were selling flowers, so I did it too," he said.

Slightly built with a sparse beard edging his chin, he wore a blue sweat shirt turned inside out. His khaki pants were torn and stained with dirt.

NYT

A flower seller in Kinshasa.

He said he finished the second year of high school, but he speaks French, the language of instruction, poorly. He prefers the local language, Lingala, mixed with French phrases.

"I've always been at the same place," Jean said, waving his hands toward a tree-shaded patch of dirt near the cemetery gate.

Fifteen flower vendors, all from Jean's neighborhood in the Cite, use this corner. On most days, no more than six vendors squat on gray cinder blocks waiting for mourners to stop their cars and buy a flower or two. Jean is there nearly every day.

"Some days, I'll be here all day and won't sell anything," Jean said, speaking through an interpreter. "Some days I sell 10 flowers. It depends. In a week, maybe I can make 300 to 400 zaires," or about $5.50 to $7.25.

That sum, he said, represents his profit after buying fresh flowers each morning from a small nursery in his neighborhood.

"It's not enough," he said. "Prices keep going up. Sometimes you can buy a whole sack of cassava. Sometimes you buy part of a sack." Then, after a moment's thought, he added that prices had "braked a little bit now."

Jean said he could not afford to live with his family. His wife and two children live in their village near Kisantu, 60 miles (100 kilometers) south of Kinshasa.

He lives with his parents and several brothers and sisters, some of whom are married and have their own children. Another family rents a room in the house.

Jean's mother, Nsanse Kembeni, sat against a shaded wall of the house. She was wearing a traditional *pagne*, a long piece of brightly printed cloth that is wrapped around the waist many times. Metal bowls, pans and baskets were piled on the tin-sheet roof of a low building.

A rooster in the courtyard screeched as a young child chased after it rolling a metal bicycle rim with a stick. The rhythmic thud of women pounding cassava with thick wooden staffs filled the air. Inside the house, a tinsel-draped portrait of Zaire's president, Mobutu Sese Seko, hung over a chest of drawers.

For Mrs. Nsanse, who looks about 60 but said she did not know her real age, life also has become harder.

"I could buy clothes before," she said. "Now they're too expensive. Now we can't afford nice clothes."

She sells bread every day on a corner a few blocks away while her husband, she said, works as a driver for a businessman.

"I sell the little loaves," she said. "A few years ago, they were 1 zaire. Now they sell for 4 zaires. It's like everything else."

Like many older Zairians, Mrs. Nsanse remembers colonialism with more fondness than disdain.

"When the Flamands were here," she said, referring to the Belgian colonizers who left in 1960, "there were fixed prices. Now it's everybody for himself. Now it's harder."

Jean walked with his visitors toward the main road. Some young men lounged under a tree, smoking and talking.

That's all there is to do, he said.

"It's hard to get a job," he explained, "because you need to know someone and you need money. You need money because you have to give it to the chief of personnel."

Many younger Zairians say it is impossible to get a job without offering a bribe. Jean said that he thought he would need between 1,000 and 1,500 zaires to get a job, a sum he could never raise.

In any case, he said, he did not expect much from the future.

"I'm not really looking for work anymore," he said. "I looked for work hard before, but nothing was there."

"I consider myself jobless because I don't have a real job," he concluded. "I just get by. But without a job, life will get harder."

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LD BRIEFS

Remains of 21 to U

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Ministry official, said the group was ... ear missionary visas would not be ... did not recognize Scientology as a re ... as to its foreign staff to allow them to ...

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SYDNEY (AFP) — M ... and business associates ... dent Suharto of Indonesia ... amassed assets worth $2 bi ... lion. The Sydney Morning ... reported Thursday.

"Though the president ... does not appear to be inv ... any stock holdings or bank ... the report said, "the names ... brothers and half-brothers ... and daughters and assorted ... relatives are listed prominently ... the share registers of some of ... nesia's most profitable ... nies."

The article said Mr. Suha ... lifted Indonesia from the ... bankruptcy. "But corruption ... Achilles heel of his regime". "And over the past two ... many of those around him ... been almost breathtakingly ... cessful in the business world ... with little or no prior experience ...

dor Is Rude, O'Neill S

— The speaker of the U.S. House of R ... Jr., said Thursday that the U.S. ambass ... errupted his meeting in Buenos Aires ... of Argentina to make a partisan and ... an administration's policy on Nicarag ... ur ambassador to the Argentine hou ... April 2 meeting, said Mr. O'Neill, a Mas ... sponding to a cable, disclosed by The W ... nt by Ambassador Frank V. Ortiz to ... e. Mr. Ortiz accused Mr. O'Neill ... of pressing Mr. Alfonsin to oppose ... of the rebels fighting to overthrow ... dor that Mr. Alfonsin needed no pr ... d Mr. Reagan's policies. Represent ... erat of California and delegation ... account. The State Department spo ... Mr. Ortiz as an "experienced career ... the confidence of this administration."

Trial Commits Su

Turkish gunman who shot and wo ... in June because he was denied ... d suicide in a prison, a public prose ...

at the Sagmalcilar prison said fri ... and its prison officials in his cell last ... Mr. Bozkurt had hanged himself ... d with a rope he had made from ... ng trial on charges of premeditated ... robberies, the Swiss consul also ... June 19. If convicted, he faced a pos ...

to Buy Goya Paintin

painting by Francisco Goya that ... illegally exported from Spain is being ... for a negotiated sale, auctioneers ... ert had said that the portrait of ... painted by Goya in 1805, was expor ... ers and ought to halt Friday's sale ... ment that Spain has agreed to pay the ... ally trust owned by Lord Wimborne ... ges they have incurred." A spokes ... ent was received after "protracted nego ...

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For Mrs. Nsanze, ... about 60 but said she didn't ... her real age, life also isn't ... murder.

"I couple buy clothes ... said. "Now they're so ex ... Now we can't afford ... She sells bread every ... corner a few blocks from ... husband, she said, worked ... a businessman.

"I sell the little bread to ... A few years ago, they sel ... Now they sell for 4 zaire ... everything else."

Like many older Zaire ... Nsanze remembers ... with more fondness than ... "When the Flamme ... she said, referring ... Belgian colonizers who ... there were fixed prices. ... everybody for himself."

Jean walked with her ... and the main road. She ... mum lounged under a nea ... and talking.

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Many younger Zaireans ... unemployable to get a job ... forming a probe. Jean said ... thought he would need ... 1,000 and 1,500 zaires ... sum he could never raise.

In any case, he said, he ... expect much from the fut ... "I'm not really looking ... anymore," he said. "I ... work hard before, but now ... there."

"I consider myself ... cause I don't have a real ... concluded. "I just go in, ... get a job, life will get bet ...

Negotiations On Budget Ruled Out By Reagan

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has accused Congress of dragging its feet on adopting a 1987 budget, saying legislators appeared unable to break a 53-year habit of overspending.

Mr. Reagan, in a nationally broadcast news conference Wednesday, said it would be "foolhardy" for Congress to attempt further cuts in the military spending levels he has proposed when there are other federal programs that should be cut.

Earlier in the day, the president met with House and Senate Republican leaders and said that he was not willing to negotiate with Republicans in the Senate over the budget for 1987, legislators said.

At his news conference, Mr. Reagan said that he was baffled by the complexities of his own tax return, even though it had been prepared for him by experts, and he said he was more persuaded than ever that the tax simplification plan should be enacted.

Discussing other domestic issues, Mr. Reagan for the first time publicly defended the former White House deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, against charges that he had unethically used his influence on behalf of clients of his new lobbying company.

Describing himself as "distressed" by attacks on Mr. Deaver, Mr. Reagan said he had "the utmost faith in the integrity of Mike Deaver." The lobbyist, he added, "has never put the arm on me nor sought any influence."

Mr. Deaver, a long-time associate of Mr. Reagan and a confidant of Nancy Reagan, left the White House last May. Federal law prohibits lobbyists from attempting to influence officials of the agencies in which they formerly worked for a period of a year or from lobbying on issues in which they were involved while in office.

Before the expiration of that period, Mr. Deaver met with James C. Miller, head of the Office of Management and Budget, on behalf of a client, Rockwell International. But White House said that Mr. Miller's organization was not technically a part of the White House, so the law did not apply.

Mr. Reagan also said that he did not think that lobbyists who represented enemies of the United States should be penalized. The concern of Robert Gray, who also has close White House ties, represented the Angolan government for a time earlier this year before resigning the account when criticized by conservatives for aligning itself with a Communist government with which the United States has been at odds.

"It's private enterprise, I guess," Mr. Reagan commented.

On another domestic matter, Mr. Reagan was asked if he would support financing a fourth space shuttle to replace Challenger, lost in an explosion Jan. 28. He said he would await a formal proposal, but he added: "I would hope that we could continue this. That was the request of the families of everyone who lost their lives on the Challenger."

Mr. Reagan also denied that there had been any pressure from the White House to launch the Challenger before space officials were confident that it could be safely done.

In his opening statement, Mr. Reagan pressed for action by Congress on the budget resolution. The resolution adopted by the Senate Budget Committee on March 19 would give Mr. Reagan less new money for military needs than he seeks and set higher income targets than he asked.

Conservative Republicans have demanded changes, and it now appears likely that the deadline of April 15, set by the budget-reducing law, will be missed.

Mr. Reagan's refusal to negotiate could make it much more difficult to achieve the reduction required to reach the $144-billion deficit ceiling set for the 1987 fiscal year under the new law.

The Associated Press

Miskito Indians at one of the UN refugee camps near the Nicaragua-Honduras border.

5,000 Miskito Indians Take Refuge in Honduras

The Associated Press

AUKA, Honduras — About 5,000 Miskito Indians have left Nicaragua in the last two weeks to seek refuge in makeshift Honduran camps, according to an official of the UN High Commission for Refugees.

UN and other relief agency workers said the refugees have moved to areas such as Auka, eight miles (13 kilometers) from the Nicaraguan border. Reporters were flown in on a U.S. military plane and given tours by members of the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa.

Indians and relief workers said the Indians left their homes because Sandinist government soldiers were coming more frequently to their villages searching for rebels.

The Indian civilians largely support the guerrillas, and some of the combat was taking place in the Indian villages.

[One Indian, Granicio Nixon, said in the southern border town of Mocoron that he had left to avoid heavy shelling by the Nicaraguan Army aimed at Indians of the Kisan rebel group, Reuters reported.

[He said there were about 3,000 Kisan but that they had only light arms and were making little headway.]

The move by the Miskitos is the second time in four years that the Indians have left their ancestral homelands on the Coco River that forms the border between Nicaragua and Honduras.

In 1982, the Sandinist government told the Indians to leave in an effort to eliminate civilian support for Indian guerrillas and create a free-fire zone.

The Indian rebels are members of Kisan, an acronym in the Miskito language for Nicaraguan Coast Indian Unity. The group is one of a handful of U.S.-backed rebel groups fighting to overthrow the government in Managua.

Late last year, the Nicaraguan government allowed the Indians to return to the Coco River area, but when government troops launched an offensive March 24 against the guerrillas, the Indians began leaving again.

The UN worker said interviews with the refugees indicated that about 4,000 Indians remained on the Nicaraguan side of the Coco River. Many, she predicted, would follow other family members to Honduras.

Officials said that under a UN emergency plan put into effect when the refugees began leaving their homelands, an additional 9,000 refugees can be cared for at the camps.

■ Allegations on Aid

Democrats who oppose President Ronald Reagan's policy in Central America said Wednesday that the administration has failed to account for at least $7.1 million of the $27 million in humanitarian aid that was appropriated last year for the Nicaraguan rebels, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The charge was made as the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Latin American affairs voted to approve a resolution of inquiry drafted by Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California.

The resolution would require Mr. Reagan to supply details of how the money was spent.

AIDS Vaccine Tests Proposed

Scientists Report Success in Splicing Gene Into Virus

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists in the United States, using genetic engineering techniques, have remodeled the smallpox vaccine and plan to seek approval before the end of the year to test it on humans as a possible protection against AIDS.

The new vaccine was modified from the vaccinia virus, the only vaccine that has eradicated a human disease, smallpox.

In the April 10 issue of the British journal Nature, scientists at two agencies of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, and a group from subsidiaries of the Bristol-Myers Co. in Seattle reported success in splicing a key gene of the AIDS virus into vaccinia virus.

Experts had estimated that the first successful AIDS vaccine would not be developed before the 1990s. If the next stages of the current research are successful, that timetable might be shortened considerably.

Before the drug is tested on humans, approval would have to be obtained from the Food and Drug Administration.

The gene of the AIDS virus that has been spliced into the vaccinia virus is one that directs the production of two proteins that act as a disguise, in effect fooling a cell into treating the vaccinia virus like an invading AIDS virus.

However, the scientists have not yet demonstrated that the antibodies protect against infection with AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Vaccinia virus vaccine, by far the most widely used vaccine ever developed against human disease, has not been used for the general population since smallpox was conquered almost a decade ago.

In the new experiments, mice infected with the remodeled vaccinia virus developed antibodies against the AIDS virus. One of the research teams also reported that the virus evokes antibody production in monkeys; their response is likely to be more relevant to the prospects in humans.

Studies to determine whether the antibodies protect against infection with AIDS virus are in progress. Antibodies are best known for their ability to help the immune system protect against virus invasion, and conventional vaccines work by stimulating the body to produce antibodies against an invader.

AIDS is such an unusual disease, however, that protection by antibodies cannot be taken for granted without direct proof. AIDS patients themselves have antibodies against the virus, but evidently get no protection from them. In addition, the AIDS virus is unusually variable in its chemistry.

An advantage of using either the remodeled vaccinia virus or the purified AIDS virus protein is that neither would pose a risk of producing the disease AIDS in the recipient.

The gene that has been spliced into the vaccinia virus is the blueprint for two surface proteins of the AIDS virus: one is necessary to the process by which the virus attaches to and invades cells; the other has important structural functions.

In the animal tests, cells inoculated with the modified vaccinia virus react as if they had been invaded by an AIDS virus and produce antibodies against it.

Although the two research groups worked independently of one another, they accomplished essentially the same feat. Both remodeled the vaccinia virus and demonstrated that it could be used to produce the AIDS virus proteins in their natural form and evoke antibody production in experimental animals.

"We consider it to be a critical step," said Dr. Robert Nowinski of the Bristol-Myers group.

Dr. Nowinski and Dr. George Todaro of the Seattle research team said that by the end of this year, they expected to ask the Food and Drug Administration for permission to start safety testing of their experimental vaccine in human volunteers.

Authors of the report from the national institutes are Dr. Sekhar Chakrabarti and Dr. Bernard Moss of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; and Dr. Marjorie Robert-Guroff, Dr. Flossie Wong-Staal and Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute. The institutes are major units of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Shiun-Lok Hu and Steve G. Kosowski of Oncogen, a Bristol-Myers subsidiary in Seattle, and Dr. Joel M. Dalrymple of the Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases in Frederick, Maryland, are the authors of the other report.

Top Salvadoran Officers Suspected in Abductions

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Four high-ranking Salvadoran military officers are being investigated for allegedly operating a kidnapping ring that abducted wealthy businessmen and collected about $5 million in ransoms over three years, according to sources close to the case.

The sources, who asked not to be identified for their own security, said Wednesday that the officers, three of them on active duty, were implicated in the most extensive investigation ever here of clandestine violence by the far right.

The investigation, headed by Colonel Carlos Reynaldo López Nuila, undersecretary for public security, uncovered a ring of rightists who kidnapped wealthy rightist businessmen and made it appear that the abductions were the work of leftist guerrillas seeking the overthrow of the U.S.-backed government.

"It was apparently pure greed, with no political motives," said a source. "It worked, so they kept going back because they wanted more money."

More than 20 persons were being held in connection with the kidnappings, but the sources said no charges had been filed against any of the officers under investigation. One of them, a colonel, left the country, the sources said.

A spokesman at National Police headquarters showed reporters about 40 weapons and ammunition that were found when security forces searched 14 houses occupied by suspects in the alleged kidnapping ring.

President José Napoleón Duarte and General Adolfo Blandón, the armed forces chief of staff, have vowed that the investigation will continue, no matter who is implicated.

Among those arrested were a lieutenant and two relatives who were close friends of Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist former presidential candidate, and have been linked to rightist death squads in the past.

U.S. Jury Indicts N.Y. Politician In Bribery Case

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stanley M. Friedman, the Democratic Party chairman in the Bronx, has been indicted by a United States grand jury and accused of bribing city officials as part of a racketeering conspiracy that transformed the city parking bureau into "a vehicle for the corrupt profit" of politicians and business executives.

Mr. Friedman, one of the city's best-known and most influential political leaders, denied the charges and vowed to fight them.

The indictment Wednesday was the second against Mr. Friedman. A state grand jury charged in March that he had violated state laws as part of a scheme involving the late Donald R. Manes, who resigned as borough president of Queens and then killed himself after being implicated in the scandal.

So far there have been 11 indictments in the corruption scandal and six city officials have resigned or have been forced to leave office.

Troop Transport Had Flaw Before Crash in Canada

Washington Post Service

HULL, Quebec — The Arrow Air charter plane that crashed Dec. 12 at Gander, Newfoundland, killing all 248 U.S. soldiers and eight crew aboard, had numerous problems in the days before the disaster, according to the results of an official Canadian investigation.

Crew members who flew on the 25-year-old DC-8 the day before the crash told investigators that warning lights on the plane came on at times and that one of the engines was operating at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit (about 55 degrees centigrade) hotter than the others, requiring adjustments at takeoff. The crew also reported that the plane was burning more fuel than normal.

This information was passed on to repair technicians in West Germany at Cologne, the last stop before the plane flew to Newfoundland for refueling, investigators reported. But, they said, no attempt was made to determine the cause of the defects nor were entries made in the aircraft maintenance log.

While citing these and other troubles, investigators testified at an official inquiry that began here Tuesday that they still have not been able to determine the exact reasons for the crash. The flight was bringing U.S. soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division home from peacekeeping duties in the Sinai.

New Equipment Detects Forged U.S. Passports

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In a three-week test of new U.S. equipment for detecting forged or altered passports and visas, 282 people from 26 countries were caught with invalid documents, the Immigration and Naturalization Service says.

In a similar period last year, when inspectors examined travel documents with the naked eye, only 41 people were intercepted.

"We're sending notice out," said the Los Angeles district director of the service, Ernest E. Gustafson. "Persons with wrong visas and wrong intentions are not going to get in through this airport."

The agency's Fraud Intercept Team put its black, fluorescent and ultraviolet lights and its microscope and magnification devices on display Tuesday at a press conference at the Los Angeles International Airport.

The equipment is in use in Honolulu and San Francisco, and in places along the U.S.-Mexican border.

In the three-week test here, most of the 282 caught were from Mexico, El Salvador and the Philippines, but others came from such countries as Iran, Jamaica and Australia. Most of those chose to return home on the next flight, although some requested an immigration hearing and others can be prosecuted.

Using the new equipment, the agency detected false documents of an interior decorator, a free-lance artist, an electrician and scores of laborers, and also discovered 13 pounds (about six kilograms) of heroin, according to the port director, Aris Kellner.

They also detected the work of a master forger who authorities say is producing scores of illicit documents.

"We can't put a name to this individual," said Mr. Kellner, but his work is "very, very good. If we didn't have the machinery, to the naked eye it'd go undetected."

Not all of the forgeries are sophisticated. Inspectors described the efforts of a Pakistani who had ripped out the original glued-in passport photograph and taped in a replacement. In another case, a Mexican passport with a new photo bore the supposedly official stamp showing the Mexican eagle — drawn by hand in purple ink.

Swedish Union, Employers Agree On Pay Package

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Swedish white-collar workers and their employers agreed on a compromise pay settlement Thursday, averting a strike that had threatened to shut much of the country's industry.

The Swedish white-collar union, PTK, and the employers' federation agreed to terms proposed by a three-member mediating team hours before a noon strike deadline set by the union. If the strike had gone ahead, employers planned to retaliate with a lockout that would have idled about 400,000 workers.

The complex formula gives union members pay increases of 3.7 percent in 1986 and 2.5 percent in 1987 and provides for supplementary raises to be agreed upon locally.

"We have good reason to be pleased with this agreement," said the union's leader, Bertil Blomkvist. "We achieved our most important demand, which was that wages for the lowest-paid should be increased substantially."

The main blue-collar labor federation was expected to agree on terms with employers quickly following the settlement.

Yugoslav Court Jails 2 in Breakaway Group

Reuters

BELGRADE — Two ethnic Albanians have been convicted in Kosovo province on charges of joining a "hostile group" to break the autonomous province away from the Republic of Serbia, the newspaper Politika reported Thursday.

Haki Gasi, 28, was sentenced to seven years and Skender Basa, 25, to four years, by a court in Prizren, close to the border with Albania.

Locusts Pose Threat to Sahel, FAO Reports

Agence France-Presse

ROME — An invasion by locusts capable of destroying hundreds of thousands of acres of crops will threaten the West African Sahel region when thousands of the insect eggs begin hatching in May, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization said Thursday.

The agency called for $4 million in international aid for a campaign of spraying more than 1.25 million acres (500,000 hectares) with pesticides.

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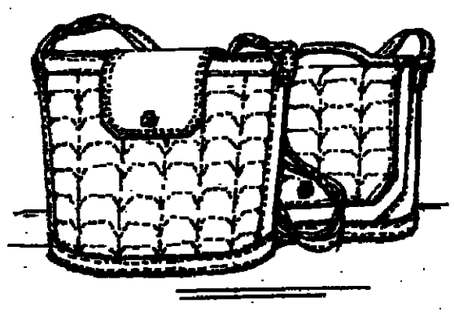

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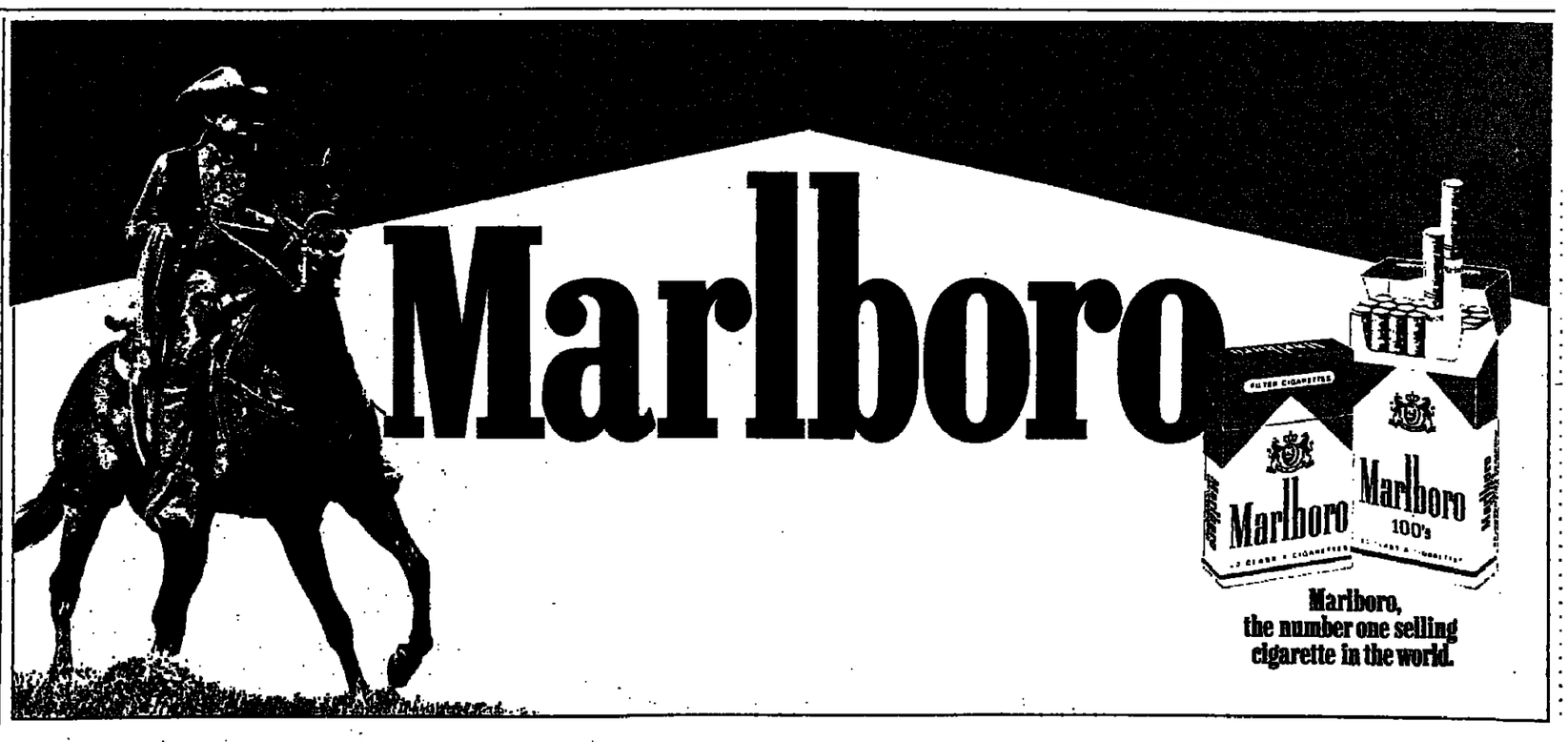
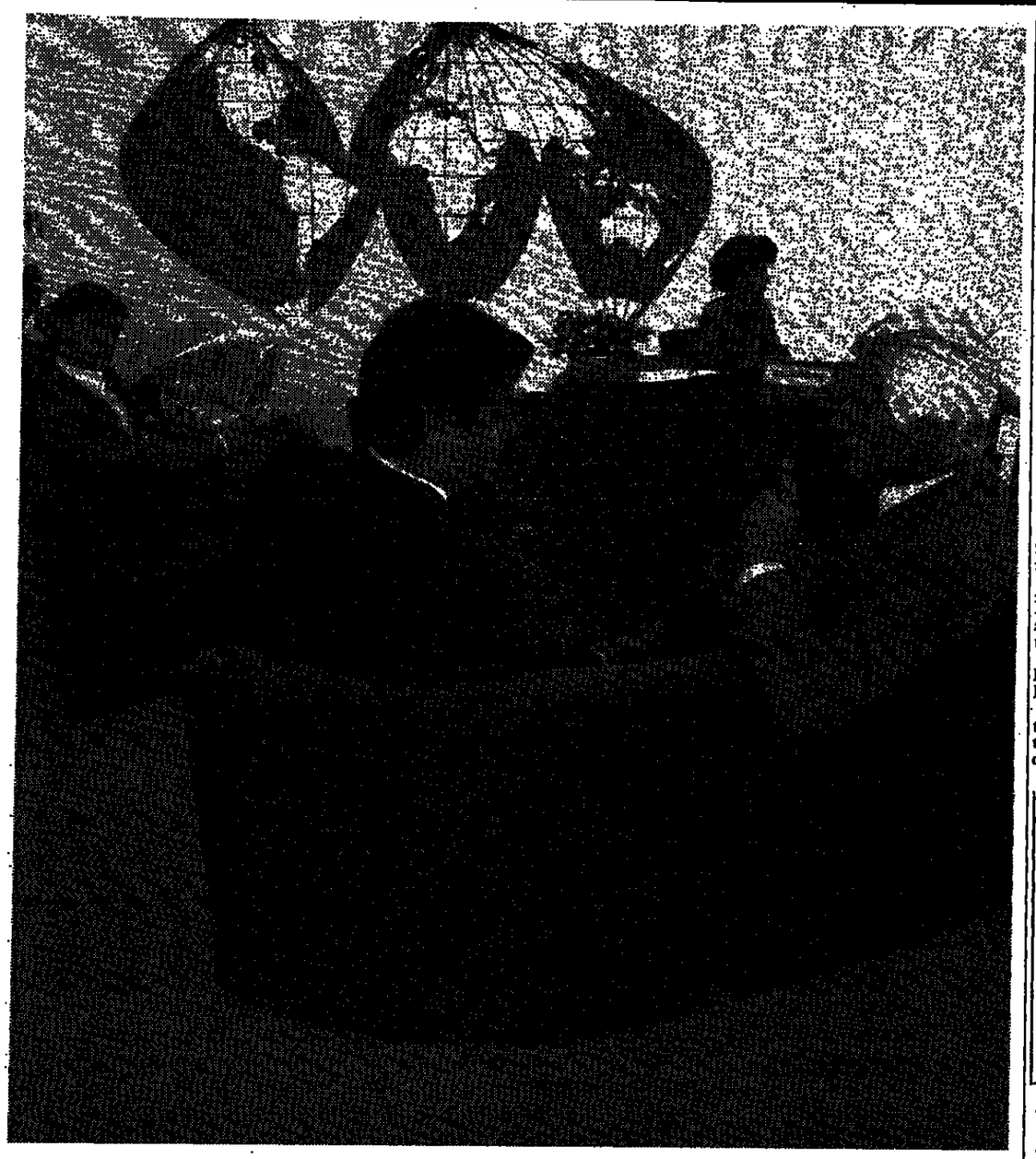




LaRouche, in '88 Race, Decries 'Drug Lobby'

By Dennis Bell
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., calling his critics "druggies and commies" and labeling the U.S. government as "criminal or insane," has predicted that he will lead "the forgotten majority of conservative Democrats" to the White House in 1988.

Mr. LaRouche, declaring his candidacy for president, fielded questions for an hour Wednesday at the National Press Club.

He shrugged off his critics as front men for the international drug trade.

"I've never been attacked in any significant form except by the drug lobby," he said. "As far as this garbage that I'm a Nazi or anti-Semitic, that comes from the drug lobby charges circulated by a drug-lobbying organization called the ADL." ADL stands for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish human rights organization.

He went on to describe the drug lobby as, "formally, the Playboy Foundation."

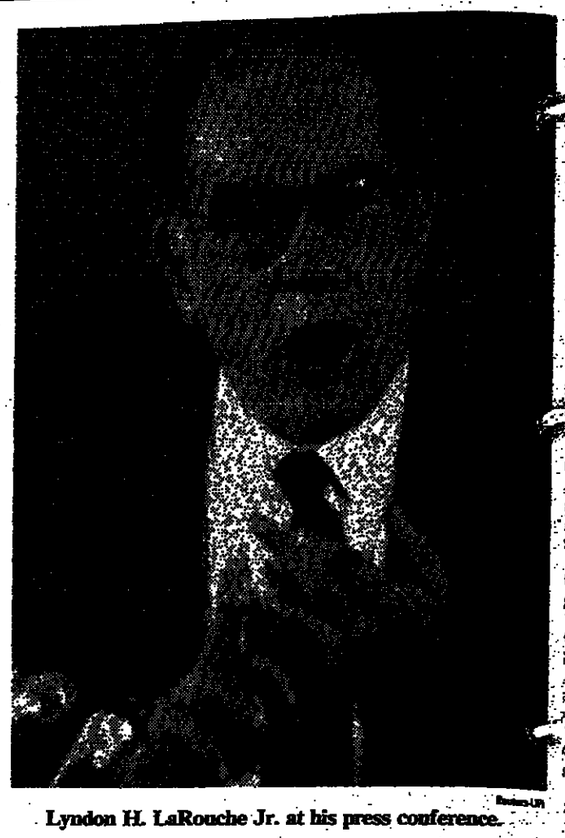
"If you want to stop the drug traffic," he said, "you have to detect the flow of drug-money receipt-laundering through the banking system and you have to put the bankers who do that, like Donald Regan, presently chief of staff of the White House, put them in jail where they belong."

Mr. Regan is the former chairman of the brokerage firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

Mr. LaRouche called Wednesday for a return to economic policies of the Revolutionary War era, such as protective tariffs, saying the American Revolution was fought to abolish free trade. He also urged a return to Depression-era tactics such as mammoth public works projects to wipe out what he called the problem of 25 million uncounted unemployed workers.

In the appearance before dozens of reporters, Mr. LaRouche engaged in a heated exchange with an NBC News correspondent, Mark Nykanen, who asked how many of Mr. LaRouche's followers had turned over their personal assets to his organization. Mr. LaRouche described as "absolutely disgusting" reports this week on NBC that addressed this and other issues involving his movement.

He ended the exchange by saying to Mr. Nykanen, "How can I talk with a drug pusher like you?"



Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. at his press conference.

In Europe, a Strident 'Co-Thinker' Organization

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In Europe, the organization headed by Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. is known as the European Workers' Party.

Founded in West Germany in 1974 and based in Wiesbaden, West Germany, the European organization has branches in Sweden, Denmark, Italy and France.

Its titular head is Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Mr. LaRouche's wife. The group calls itself a "co-thinker" organization of Mr. LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee.

The European Workers' Party supports European unification, a strong U.S.-European alliance and the nuclear power industry.

Stridently anti-Communist in its public statements, the organization frequently criticizes the Soviet Union. It advocates strong measures against the sale and use of illegal drugs and calls for the swift development of the Third World.

The New Solidarity International Press Service, Mr. LaRouche's main information service, also has offices in Europe and Latin America.

The Executive Intelligence Review, a publication offering briefings on international topics to the business community, labor leaders and public officials, says that it draws its information from an international network of correspondents.

LaRouche Reveling in New Prominence

(Continued from Page 1)

have all this outrage" following the Illinois primary.

"They've never before gotten so much press, so much media," he said. "Groups like that don't care what you say about them. They can tell their followers: 'Look at what the media, the Rockefellers, and all the others are doing to me, your great leader.'"

Mr. LaRouche has announced his fourth run for the presidency and says he can see no one else on the horizon who can do the job.

His followers say more than 780 candidates are running for office this year under the aegis of the LaRouche organization, although they refuse to release a list. In the interview, Mr. LaRouche said he believed 1986 might be the breakthrough year for his philosophy.

But while some of the candidates running under the LaRouche banner are longtime supporters, others indicate they know little about the movement's philosophy and positions. One, a U.S. Senate candidate from Iowa, said he became involved with Mr. LaRouche's organization, the National Democratic Policy Committee, because he assumed it was an affiliate of the national Democratic Party. There is no connection.

At first glance, the issues emphasized by Mr. LaRouche's political group, such as supporting the idea of a space-based defense against missile attacks, seem a normal part of the political debate.

In recent speeches and articles, Mr. LaRouche urges a return to traditional moral values, warns of a Soviet military buildup, assails drug trafficking and expresses a deep confidence in the progress of science and technology. His political group has placed a particular focus on the outbreak of AIDS, urging a program of mandatory mass testing and the quarantining of those who suffer from acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

In the interview, Mr. LaRouche said such issues as AIDS, crime and economic distress were attracting increasing numbers of blue-collar workers, farmers and minorities to him.

But behind these and other themes that might raise few eyebrows at a meeting of conservatives is a constellation of conspiracy theories, articulated in language far beyond the normal bounds of political discourse.

Asked if he believed that Queen Elizabeth II was knowingly involved in drug trafficking, for example, Mr. LaRouche said, "Of course she is."

Mr. LaRouche also asserts that there is an international network of drug traffickers that includes not only the British monarchy but numerous banks and public officials.

Mr. LaRouche persistently warns of Soviet plans for world domination, in sometimes apocalyptic terms. He has been accused of anti-Semitism, but in the interview he denied that allegation. What he opposes, he said, is "religious Zionism."

Asked if he believed that Queen Elizabeth II was knowingly involved in drug trafficking, Mr. LaRouche said, 'Of course she is.'

He also contends that a variety of forces are plotting to kill him. In the interview he said the KGB, the Soviet security agency, was "on my tail." He said Mr. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, had "run operations against me, and these have been operations that involved assassination threats and assassination potentialities."

British intelligence also has worked against him, Mr. LaRouche said, and numerous others have plotted to kill him. Asked about these accusations, he said, "You can't put them all in the same — they are not all part of one coherent plot." But, he added, "in each case where we name someone, there is a basis for it." Now, he said, "I have got Colombian drug pushers and some others — there's a hit out against me."

As a result of those fears, Mr. LaRouche lives on a heavily guarded estate in Leesburg, Virginia, and said he did not permit news cameras on the site because he feared disclosure of his security arrangements.

Over the years there have been persistent complaints that LaRouche supporters have harassed, heckled and menaced people they perceived as critics or opponents.

"Of the groups I had to deal with," said Charles T. Manatt Jr., the former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "I considered them by far the biggest bane of my existence."

Mr. Kissinger is one of the most frequent targets of Mr. LaRouche's attacks. In his speeches and writings, Mr. LaRouche has accused Mr. Kissinger of being a "Soviet agent of influence," of "orchestrating" the 1973 war in the Middle East and the 1973-74 oil crisis and of generally playing "a key role in many bloody and treasonous acts against vital U.S. strategic interests."

Mr. LaRouche described the complaints of harassment as "garbage," although he added, "Maybe every once in a while someone associated with me gets a little freaked out and curses somebody out." But he contended that his supporters were the victims of harassment, not the perpetrators.

Other frequent targets of Mr. LaRouche and his followers are the International Monetary Fund; "the Eastern Establishment"; W. Averell Harriman, a former governor of New York and former ambassador to Moscow, and the State Department.

Mr. LaRouche was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, of conservative Quaker parents. But he started his political life as a Communist, he wrote 12 years ago in one of his organization's first publications, The Campaigner.

More recently, as his philosophy has undergone a polar change to eccentric extremism, Mr. LaRouche has revised his description of the early days.

Today, Mr. LaRouche says "I was never in" the Communist Party, adding that "I went there a few times, talked to them a few times, and when I found out what they were," departed.

He was a member of the Socialist Workers Party for 17 years, according to an article written by him under a pseudonym, Lyn Marcus, in 1974. But today, he says he remained a member only because an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation "wanted me to work for them under cover" and "inform for them." He added, "I would not inform, but I said I would look at this thing, as a good citizen."

Mr. LaRouche later formed the National Caucus of Labor Committees and a political group called the U.S. Labor Party. An early member of his movement said, "Most everyone in it had been active in one or another left-wing organizations."

To some observers and former members, the organization soon took on characteristics of a cult, a term that causes members today to bristle. But the former member, who was in the LaRouche organization for more than a decade, said: "If you don't apply the word cult to LaRouche, it has no meaning. The people in it are totally dominated by the whims of one man. They break up their marriages at his suggestion, or they come back together."

Mr. LaRouche first ran for president in 1976, as a candidate of his U.S. Labor Party, but got only about 40,000 votes. Still, starting in the mid-1970s, as he turned more extremist and as his group began attracting curious attention from the news media, his writings increasingly emphasized his own perceived political importance.

In a 1979 autobiography, he wrote, "During the last several years it has become increasingly evident that I have gained some degree of importance in respect to shaping current world history." He also wrote that "by a large margin of advantage" he was "the leading economist of the 20th century ... date."

In 1980, Mr. LaRouche and his followers founded the National Democratic Policy Committee. Almost immediately, Democratic Party officials objected that Mr. LaRouche was trying to deceive people, leading them to believe that his group was associated with the Democratic Party, an idea Mr. LaRouche disputes.

Over the years, some people have been deceived.

In 1982, for example, Mr. LaRouche managed to arrange an appointment with the president of Mexico, José López Portillo. Officers at the U.S. Embassy asked Mexican officials why the president had agreed to such a curious meeting. "The Mexicans told us that LaRouche had presented himself as an official of the Democratic Party," an official recalled.

Today, National Democratic Policy Committee literature boasts that the organization has recruited hundreds of citizens to run for political office as LaRouche Democrats. But some, though certainly not all, of the recent enlistees said they had had little contact with Mr. LaRouche's movement, and several said they were unfamiliar with his full platform.

Cullen Meyer, a 64-year-old Ohio veterinarian, said a LaRouche representative called him one night in February and asked if he wanted to run for Congress. "I don't know where they got my name," Mr. Meyer said.

He said he was a longtime Democrat and had always wanted to run for office, so he decided to accept the offer. The LaRouche organization got the required signatures to secure him a place on the ballot in the Democratic primary for Congress, he said.

When his local newspaper asked him if he was a LaRouche candidate, Mr. Meyer replied: "I am, generally speaking, a liberal, not a follower of a rigid conservative group, although I have associated with rigid conservative people all my life." Mr. Meyer said he was disturbed at the "holier than thou" attitude expressed by many people toward the LaRouche group.

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Israel's Delegate to UN Sees Waldheim War File, Calls for Detailed Study

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — An Israeli diplomat examined a secret United Nations file on Kurt Waldheim and said afterward that there was "clear need for further comprehensive investigation" of Mr. Waldheim's war record.

The diplomat, Benjamin Netanyahu, who is his nation's chief delegate to the United Nations, said Wednesday that copies of the file on the former UN secretary-general were being sent to Israel for detailed study.

The file, compiled by the UN War Crimes Commission, was made available Wednesday to Mr. Netanyahu and Karl Fischer, the chief Austrian delegate, after formal requests from their governments to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

"On the basis of this file, there is no way this matter can be put to rest," Mr. Netanyahu said in an interview. "There is clear need for further comprehensive investigation."

Under an agreement of confidentiality with the United Nations, neither delegate would comment on the specific contents of the file.

[Israel has asked the United Nations to see two other War Crimes Commission files, an Israeli spokesman said Thursday, Reuters reported from New York.

[One of the files requested was that of Alois Brunner, a former aide to Adolf Eichmann, who was executed in Israel in 1962. Mr. Brunner is believed to be in Syria.

[The spokesman declined to name the other man, but a UN source said his name is Klenner. Israel has in the past charged that a vice chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Herman Klenner, of East Germany, belonged to the Nazi party.]

Mr. Fischer said he had not read the document on Mr. Waldheim. He added that both the file and documents given to him by the World Jewish Congress would be delivered Thursday to Austria's president, Rudolf Kirchschläger.

Mr. Waldheim, who has denied any involvement with war crimes, is a candidate for the Austrian presidency in the May 4 elections.

"If the president and Mr. Waldheim think that the public needs to be informed in order to clear the whole mess up, they will ask Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar that the request of confidentiality should be lifted," said Mr. Fischer.

UN officials gave the Israeli and Austrian officials copies of a four-page file on Mr. Waldheim.

The file states that Mr. Waldheim served as a staff intelligence officer from April 1944 to May 1945 with Army Group E, the German Army force that occupied Yugoslavia and other Balkan countries and waged a campaign against partisan forces, according to sources familiar with the file.

It is one of 40,000 sealed files compiled by the commission's 17 member nations. Operating in London from 1943 to 1948, the commission was to collect evidence of war crimes from the governments of its members, investigate the charges and inform the governments concerned in cases "where the material available appeared to disclose a prima facie case."

Mr. Waldheim's name was put on a "wanted" list compiled by the commission's committee on facts and evidence, according to evidence in the file.

The sources added that his file was based on documents provided by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission, which said Mr. Waldheim was wanted as a war criminal after World War II in connection with "murder, slaughter, shooting of hostages and ravaging of property by burning of settlements."

In a related development Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar met Wednesday with Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter. They agreed that it is "important to clear the air" on the Waldheim matter.

Mr. Wiesenthal said later at a news conference that Yugoslavia should turn over its file on Mr. Waldheim to Austria so Austrian citizens could fairly judge his character before the election.

"Without the Yugoslav documents nobody can make a conclusion," Mr. Wiesenthal said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Justice Department formally announced that it would seek access to the UN file on Mr. Waldheim.

The Associated Press

Benjamin Netanyahu, left, Israel's chief delegate to the United Nations, leaving the archives office after examining the War Crimes Commission file on Kurt Waldheim. Austria's UN delegate, Karl Fischer, right, also examined the documents.

Italy Is Acting to Repair Damage to Wine Industry

Reuters

ROME — Italy introduced measures Thursday aimed at preventing repetition of the wine adulteration scandal that has led to the deaths of at least 18 persons and crippled wine exports.

The cabinet, under fire for its handling of the crisis, decreed new penalties for adulteration of wine, and it strengthened the special police unit charged with combating contamination of food and drink.

The Agriculture Ministry said the official death toll from drinking wine strengthened with poisonous levels of methyl alcohol had risen to 18. An autopsy is expected on another possible victim, an 81-year-old Roman woman reported to have died after drinking vermouth.

Hospital doctors in Cuneo, in northwestern Italy, said a 58-year-old woman had died after being in a coma for three weeks after drinking contaminated wine.

Opposition politicians have called for the resignations of the health and agriculture ministers, accusing them of inefficiency and of reacting too slowly to the crisis.

Italy, the world's biggest wine exporter, sold wine valued at 1.5 trillion lire ($938 million) abroad last year. Because of the scandal, large amounts of wine have been impounded worldwide.

In an attempt to repair the damage to overseas trade, the government has agreed to compensate foreign dealers who suffered losses caused by the impounding of wine.

■ **U.S. Acts on Italian Wine**

Stephen E. Higgins, the director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, said Thursday that the U.S. government is to turn away shipments of Italian wine that do not carry certificates guaranteeing the wine is free of high levels of methyl alcohol, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Chirac Wins Vote Of Confidence for Rightist Program

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac won a vote of confidence in the National Assembly early Thursday for his new rightist government's program of economic and social change.

But the victory was marred by a wrangle with François Mitterrand, the Socialist president, over Mr. Chirac's plans to use decrees rather than normal legislation to put large parts of France's public sector back into private hands.

The government won the confidence vote, 292-285, proving its ability to command the loyalty of independent rightists needed to give an absolute majority to the coalition of Mr. Chirac's Gaullist party, Rally for the Republic, and the Union for French Democracy.

The vote was taken after a session largely overshadowed by Mr. Mitterrand's threat to veto any decrees denationalizing companies taken over by the state before 1981. Undeterred by Mr. Mitterrand's threat, Mr. Chirac said he would press ahead with plans to sell off certain banking, insurance and industrial groups "whatever the date of their nationalizations."

Banker Is Arrested in Naples

Reuters

NAPLES — Raffaele di Somma, 63, a former director-general of the state-owned Banco di Napoli, southern Italy's largest credit institution, gave himself up to police Thursday after a warrant was issued for his arrest on charges of embezzlement and corruption, police said.

Reagan Firm On Pricing For Oil but Backs Bush

(Continued from Page 1)

we can't deny that it has been of great benefit to the rest of industry in America, to our productivity, because of the importance of energy as a part of production, and of benefit to our citizens with the lower prices."

White House officials said Mr. Reagan was not worried that his emphasis on the economic benefits of cheap oil appeared to contrast with Mr. Bush's concern for the domestic oil industry.

"We're not trying to give him a hard time," a White House aide said, referring to the vice president, "but we're not changing our policy."

In assessing the political damage to Mr. Bush, an adviser said: "We're not overly concerned about it, but it obviously is not a giant plus for us. The thing about Bush is he doesn't look at it as a political issue and he still believes he said the right thing. He separates policy from politics in his mind."

The confusion over Mr. Bush's remarks, which provoked criticism of the vice president from some Republican senators, began last week when he called for stability in prices.

"I think it is essential that we talk about stability and that we not just have a continued free-fall, like a parachutist jumping out without a parachute," Mr. Bush said.

Mr. Bush repeated the long-held administration view that reliance on market forces was the best policy, but he added that it should be recognized that a strong domestic oil industry was in "the national security interests, the vital interests of this country."

By stressing his concern for the vitality of the domestic oil industry, which many Democrats and Republicans concede is a legitimate policy question, Mr. Bush's remarks were widely interpreted as an appeal for higher oil prices for consumers and protection for the oil industry.

The issue has given new ammunition to Mr. Bush's political enemies. Some Republican strategists say the controversy over oil prices underscores some of his key political problems.

■ **Bush, Oman Leader Meet**

Mr. Bush said Thursday that the Reagan administration has not abandoned the Middle East peace process but that the United States cannot force other nations to the negotiating table, The Associated Press reported from Salalah, Oman.

Mr. Bush met with Qaboos bin Said, Oman's head of state, in Salalah, a coastal town on the Gulf of Oman.

Mr. Bush, discussing Middle East peace prospects, said: "We can't impose negotiations. We can't mandate specific actions. But we have tried to be a catalyst in the peace process."

Banker's Wife Abducted For Ransom in Ireland

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

LONDON — Police set up roadblocks throughout Ireland on Thursday in a search for the kidnappers of Mary Jennifer Guinness, the wife of John Guinness, a wealthy Dublin banker and cousin of the Guinness brewing family.

Mrs. Guinness, 48, was kidnapped Tuesday afternoon by three hooded gunmen who forced their way into the family's hillside mansion overlooking Dublin Bay. The kidnappers demanded $3.5 million in ransom, and police imposed a news blackout, which they lifted Thursday.

Police Superintendent Frank Hanlon said the gang had referred to their leader as "Colonel," but he refused to speculate on whether the kidnappers were members of the Irish Republican Army or professional criminals.

"We are keeping an open mind about this crime," he said.

A Toyota car matching the description of the one used in the kidnapping was found Thursday afternoon in the village of Swords, near Dublin airport and five miles (eight kilometers) from the Guinness home.

Police said the kidnappers arrived at the Guinness home, set in 12 acres (4.8 hectares) of land, at 4:30 P.M. Tuesday. Mrs. Guinness, her 23-year-old daughter, Gillian, and an English businessman who has not been named were waiting for Mr. Guinness.

Mr. Guinness, 50, is chairman of the Guinness Mahon merchant bank. He and his wife planned to celebrate their 27th wedding anniversary on Wednesday.

The kidnappers, wearing balaclava masks and carrying handguns, rang the doorbell and forced their way in. Mr. Guinness arrived 50 minutes later and tackled the gunmen, who pistol-whipped him.

He was tied up and placed next to his daughter and the English visitor. All were bound with neckties.

At this point, police said, the kidnappers said they planned to take Gillian Guinness with them. Mrs. Guinness pleaded to be taken instead, and she was.

"It may very well have been the mother's plea that prevented the daughter being taken," Superintendent Hanlon said.

Before the kidnappers left, police said, the gunmen demanded money. Mr. Guinness struggled afterward for two and a half hours, freed himself, and gave the alarm.

Two of the kidnappers had Dublin accents that police said may have been feigned. The man addressed as "Colonel" was fat, and the other had shoulder-length hair. Both were about six feet (1.82 meters) tall. The third man was shorter and slightly built.

Mrs. Guinness, who was born in England, is an enthusiastic yachtswoman and has sailed the Atlantic with her husband. In 1975, she was a member of Ireland's Admiral's Cup team, and in 1979 she placed third in the All Ireland Dragon Yacht Racing championships.

Her husband has no business connection with the brewing side of the British-Irish family, which makes the world-famous Guinness stout.

The Dublin-based bank in which he serves as chairman is a subsidiary of Guinness Peat Group PLC, a London insurance and banking concern valued on the London stock market at more than $350 million.

U.S. Weighs Libya Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

in the autumn because of congressional and state elections.

Mr. Reagan repeated his intention to observe the unratified second strategic arms limitations treaty, although he had not yet made a final decision on the issue. Mr. Reagan said, however, that the United States was aware of violations by the Soviet Union.

The bulk of Mr. Reagan's news conference dealt with Libya.

Government officials said the Defense Department was holding two aircraft carriers on station in the Mediterranean to keep open the option of a retaliatory strike against Libya. Officials said that the scheduled departure of one carrier for home had been canceled and that the navy had dropped plans for the other aircraft carrier to head into port for a liberty call.

Mr. Reagan said that he was "encouraged" so far by European reaction against Libya.

On Wednesday, West Germany announced that it was expelling two Libyan diplomats for "activities incompatible with their diplomatic status." On Sunday, France expelled two Libyan diplomats suspected of planning anti-American terrorist acts.

French Store Bans New Zealand Goods

Reuters

PARIS — One of France's leading discount retailers said Thursday it was boycotting New Zealand goods in protest against Wellington's refusal to hand over two agents imprisoned for the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior anti-nuclear protest ship.

Under the banner "Let's not be sheep," Edouard Leclerc placed advertisements in Paris newspapers saying the chain of discount stores would stop selling New Zealand meat, fruit, frozen foods and textiles.

The advertisements accused New Zealand of "odious blackmail" in refusing to free the two agents. "While governments negotiate interminably, it has become impossible to do business with our eyes closed," the advertisements said.

With Plastic Wings, Daedalus Will Fly Again

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In ancient Greece, the architect and sculptor Daedalus flew on handmade wings and under muscle power alone from captivity in Crete to the Greek mainland, eventually finding freedom in Sicily.

After three and a half millennia, engineers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale classical scholars, physiologists, meteorologists and graduate students have decided to lift the Daedalus flight out of mythology and into the plastic, metal and wire reality of a human-powered craft.

The group announced Wednesday that it was ready to build the prototype of the Daedalus craft, test it this summer and make the 69-mile (112-kilometer) flight across the Mediterranean Sea between Crete and mainland Greece next spring.

The craft's skin will consist of tissue-thin Mylar plastic, an extremely tough material. The plastic will cover the 700-square-foot (63-square meter) craft but weigh only a couple of pounds (about one kilogram).

The craft's bones will be tubes made of graphite threads and epoxy. The tubes will support the wings and fuselage with a strength equal to that of metal poles, but will weigh only about 40 pounds (18 kilograms).

However easily the mythical flight was accomplished with feathers, wax and string, the real thing will press the pilot to the limits of human physical effort. It also will furnish new medical information on what athletes can do.

Aeronautical engineers involved in the mission have been pressed to design wings with less drag than those of any aircraft wing in existence. It is believed that it will be the lightest and the strongest human-powered craft ever designed.

The craft will have a 102-foot (31-meter) wingspan and a 35-foot fuselage, but will weigh only 68 pounds, including instruments and an automatic-pilot device.

It will have three times the range, 30 percent more speed and 50 percent more strength in its frame than the Gossamer Albatross, the human-powered craft that flew across the English Channel to set a world distance record of about 22 miles. But it will call for 15 percent less power.

The pilot has not been chosen, according to Steven Bussolari, a "human-factors" specialist on the Daedalus team. But "since we use one person as pilot and engine," he said, "that person must be an endurance-trained athlete of national or world-class level."

The plane's power will be situated in a pair of bicycle pedals attached to rods that turn the 20-foot propeller.

The pilot will have to pedal with an effort matching that of a runner at moderate speed. But a marathon takes just over two hours for a world-class runner, and the flight will take more than four hours.

One of two athletes who tried to simulate the flight in a lab was forced to quit because of dehydration. The second, a young woman triathlete, pedaled at the required speed for the full four hours.

"This is an unknown area in human physiology," said Ethal Nadel, professor of physiology at Yale University and a member of the Daedalus team.

When marathon runners' muscles run out of carbohydrates to burn and their legs collapse, it is called "hitting the wall." The flight will press that limit, and the pilot will require a special diet and preparation to avoid crashing from exhaustion, dehydration or overheating.

The plane will fly at about 17 mph and from 10 to 20 feet above the water, where the air is calmer. That way, the pilot will avoid the error that was fatal to Daedalus's son Icarus, who soared so high that the sun melted his wax wings.

Likud Offers Move to Save Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

reached after inconclusive elections in July 1984, Mr. Peres is to switch jobs with Mr. Shamir in October.

Shortly before Likud signaled its readiness to compromise, senior Labor sources said that the chances had risen that the government would collapse.

When asked by reporters about the compromise proposals, Mr. Peres said he would not negotiate his demands.

Under the coalition agreement reached after inconclusive elections in July 1984, Mr. Peres is to switch jobs with Mr. Shamir in October.

A Likud spokesman said the proposal to avoid the cabinet crisis was that Mr. Shamir would switch cabinet portfolios with Mr. Modai until the October change of prime minister. At that time, Mr. Modai would return to the Finance Ministry as Mr. Shamir became Prime Minister and Mr. Peres took over the Foreign Ministry.

■ **Hassan Seeks Arab Initiative**

King Hassan II of Morocco said in an interview published Thursday that the Arab nations should delegate one of their top leaders to meet Mr. Peres for talks on a Middle East settlement, The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Bhutto Back In Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

General Zia. The tone of her speech was emotional, but it did not call for an actual public uprising or confrontation with the government.

At the rally conclusion, the crowd drifted off peacefully.

"I have not come here to take revenge," she told them.

The fact that the rally was permitted to take place was a reflection of the relaxed political environment in Pakistan and what some say is the growing confidence of the country's recently installed civilian leaders that their government can withstand a challenge from Miss Bhutto.

General Zia ruled under martial law from 1977 until Dec. 30, when he formally restored civilian rule but retained his position as president and army chief of staff. The actual running of the government is in the hands of a civilian cabinet led by Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo.

The civilian leaders, elected a year ago, have been trying to establish their credibility in the eyes of potential supporters of Miss Bhutto. Earlier this week, Prime Minister Junejo held a rally in Lahore at which he announced a plan to hand over land to urban squatters. But the size of his rally was dwarfed by the crowd Thursday.

Miss Bhutto has spent most of the last nine years in exile or in detention here. She returned to Pakistan last summer briefly to take part in a funeral for her brother, Shahnawaz, who died under mysterious circumstances abroad.

Later Miss Bhutto was put under house arrest for allegedly engaging in opposition activities but was permitted to return to exile in London.

Reagan Praises Botha as Foe Of Apartheid

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has praised President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa as a man of change who finds apartheid repugnant.

In a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Reagan compared what he called Mr. Botha's bid for "changes as quickly as possible" in South Africa to his own struggles over policy with Congress.

"We know there are two factions in the government of South Africa," he said. "One is stubbornly holding on to the continuation of past practices.

"The other, and that includes President Botha, wants change and has taken a number of steps, as many as he can get away with.

"It's just like me dealing with the Hill," Mr. Reagan said, referring to Congress. "Sometimes he cannot get all that he seeks. But he's agreed with us that he finds the past system repugnant and is trying to get changes as quickly as possible."

U.S. Holds Nuclear Test

(Continued from Page 1)

of weather and technical problems and the presence of anti-nuclear protesters wandering on the 1,300-square mile test site.

Department of Energy officials said only 22 protesters were at the site's main entrance when the test went off at 6:08 A.M. Thursday, two hours earlier than expected.

Two more U.S. tests are scheduled for this month, according to informed sources. One of them, said to be set for April 23 to 25, will test the reliability of a weapon now being produced and a new on-site monitoring system, called Cortex, which is used to measure the yield of the explosion.

President Ronald Reagan invited Mr. Gorbachev last month to send scientists to this test to see how the monitoring device worked. He said acceptance of that invitation could lead toward ratification of the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty.

There are several moves on Capitol Hill designed to prevent funding of further U.S. tests, at least until Soviet tests resume. Three congressmen were seeking to attach such an amendment to legislation that will be taken up on the House floor next week.

The Pentagon's chief architect of arms-control policy, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle, has said repeatedly that the Soviet Union knew that the United States would never join in the moratorium and proposed it solely for propaganda value.

He also argued that the Russians had just completed a series of their own nuclear tests prior to Mr. Gorbachev's announcement and thus could have a hiatus to absorb the data gained from those tests.

A study of Soviet testing over the past 36 years by the Natural Resources Defense Council, a group favoring an end to testing, showed an increase in tests at the key Soviet test site at the end of 1984, but little change in overall patterns in the six months prior to the moratorium.

Mr. Reagan is the first president since Dwight D. Eisenhower who has not sought negotiations to end nuclear testing.

■ **Soviet Condemnation**

Tass said: "The Nevada blast completed another period in the history of efforts for a comprehensive nuclear test ban," UPI reported.

"It did not, however, mean an end to these efforts. The stake is too great," Tass added.

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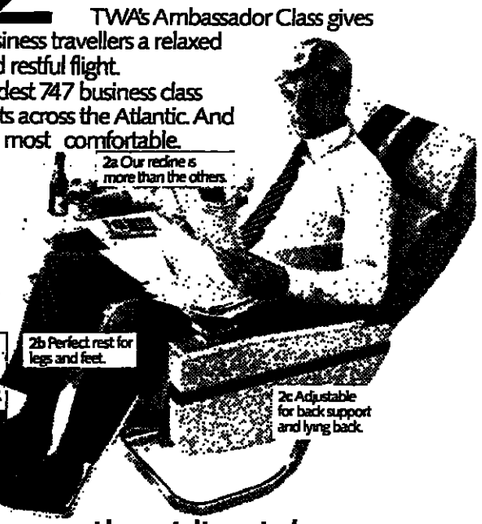

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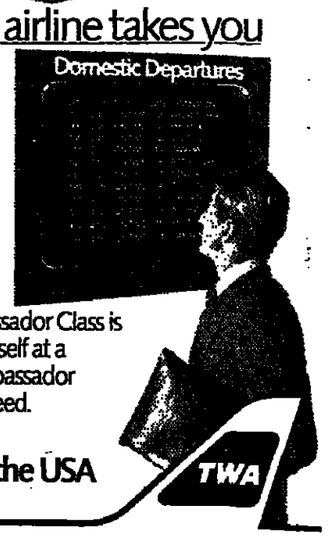

Leading the way to the USA

TWA

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Deal With Gorbachev?

President Reagan has been turning up the pressure against Soviet clients in Libya, Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan and hanging tough against Soviet demands for a test-ban moratorium. The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, has been floating a series of arms control proposals calculated to divide the Western alliance and hinting that he will not accept another broad summit agenda. Yet he now signals that he intends to visit Mr. Reagan this year after all, as agreed in Geneva. The Russians are still coming.

To the pugilists in the Pentagon, this portends an American ascendancy that ought to be exploited. They would press ahead with heavy military budgets and "star wars," cancel old arms agreements, avoid new ones and raise the stakes in regional conflicts.

To the diplomats in the State Department, the same facts suggest an opportunity finally to test the premise of all Reagan policies: First achieve military and economic strength and then negotiate for a more stable balance of power, arms control and Soviet restraint the world over. The Russians may resent all the crowing about their weakness but are encouraging Mr. Reagan to follow the course of negotiation. Unless he has been cynical and insincere during the last five years, that is the course he should, and will, pursue.

Mr. Reagan's tide has been coming in just as the Kremlin's has been receding. Even if his trillion-dollar military buildup included vast waste, the effort has left the Russians panting and forced excruciating choices between civilian and military investment. The "star wars" competition for exotic space weapons is a further challenge for Moscow; the collapse of oil prices, a primary Soviet source of hard currency, a further handicap.

Why then should Mr. Reagan choose this moment to seek a deal? And why would not Mr. Gorbachev feel as Mr. Reagan did five years ago — too vulnerable to bargain effectively? Because the superpowers' history and analyses of their future show that their relationship is not a zero-sum game. What is bad for one is not necessarily good for the other; what is good for one may be good for both. Prolonged tension strains both economies. The arms race now threatens to escalate beyond effective control and, even if the United States should perceive itself as being briefly "ahead," promises no secure advantage to either side. Tension between the superpowers also strains their European alliances and makes them susceptible to foolish confrontations elsewhere.

Besides, as Mr. Gorbachev surely is telling his colleagues, the Reagan military legacy will reverberate long after the president leaves office in 1989. If the Russians feel disadvantaged now, they may come to feel even weaker before their economy recovers. Until then, a new form of arms control and negotiated stability could have the blessing of a highly popular and sternly anti-Communist American leader.

Mr. Reagan, too, has to begin thinking beyond his term; two years remain to cash in on his military buildup and economic success. He has always described such strength as the means to a larger end, significant arms reduction, stability in Central Europe and effective coexistence elsewhere.

The president was clear about these large goals at the Geneva summit conference. He asked the Russians to permit a truly neutral regime in Afghanistan, to stop using Cuban proxies in Africa, to work for real peace in the Middle East, to cooperate against terrorism and to show more respect for human rights. Mr. Gorbachev gave as good as he got on "star wars" and probably also on Nicaragua and trade policy. In now agreeing to move toward a second summit session, he implicitly accepts Mr. Reagan's linkage of arms reduction to the other issues.

But does Mr. Reagan have a negotiating strategy for reaching his grand objective? For him to hang tough for his larger agenda and to exploit Soviet anxiety about "star wars" was the easy part. Now the president must confront the opponents of a deal in his own administration and show that he can exploit the advantage so laboriously achieved. Mr. Gorbachev is coming because his agenda requires a deal and he wants Mr. Reagan finally to state his price.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What the Mexicans Need

Mexico is again pressing the argument that it is entitled to more help from the industrial countries than it is now getting. Its minister of finance, Jesús Silva Herzog, suggested this week that the chief beneficiaries of falling oil prices might share some of their good fortune with the countries on which the fall inflicts the greatest hardship. That is not an unreasonable claim, but both Mexico and the United States must think carefully about the kinds of help that would be useful. There is no point in talking about forgiving loans or granting more foreign aid. That is unrealistic. Mexico's debts are too large.

Much of the maneuvering going on over debts and repayments is directed toward a series of international meetings getting underway here in Washington with the semiannual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Next month the heads of the seven leading industrial countries will gather in Tokyo for their annual summit meeting on economic strategy. In all of these discussions, Mexico will hold a prominent place as the most urgent and most difficult of the debt cases.

What Mexico needs from the industrial countries is the means for its economic growth and social improvement. That does not mean magically wiping away loans. But it does mean that the industrial countries must keep their own markets and trade expanding steadily.

Conversely, Mexico has its own clear responsibilities. Most of its debt was created by capital flight, as wealthy Mexicans moved their money out of the country. Mexico needs the kind of stable policy that has some hope of inducing at least part of that money to return. It needs to support at home the conditions for faster growth. As it undertakes reforms, it can expect help from abroad.

The United States has the strongest possible interest in the success of Mexico's recovery. Distress in Mexico means decline in one of the United States's most important export markets. It also means additional waves of illegal immigration northward. Other than the strategic relationship with the Soviet Union, it is hard to think of any point of foreign policy that demands American attention more compellingly than Mexico and its debts.

The international meetings, in Washington and in Tokyo, are not likely to produce any sudden dramatic announcements. Solutions are going to have to be incremental and cooperative. Managing the debts is possible, but it is going to require more than technical skill. It is going to take a degree of real statesmanship, both in Mexico and in the United States.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Nicaragua Is Not Vietnam, but . . .

Historical analogy is tricky business, and Nicaragua is not Vietnam. That said, the White House keeps producing chilling reminders that the United States once followed a trail of misinformation and intrigue and tunnel vision deep into the jungles of Southeast Asia. The latest is a report that the administration would use some of the $100 million that it wants from Congress to send Green Berets to train Nicaragua's guerrillas.

Historians, looking back on Vietnam, say that it demonstrated that no war, large or small, can sustain support from Americans if they are confused about the facts and about the reasons why fighting is important. At first Washington labeled Nicaragua a menace because it was shipping weapons to rebels in El Salvador. Now it is a menace on so many other grounds, the president's top advisers say, that the pro-Communist government in Managua must be wiped out. The armed forces of the United States remember the lesson of the importance of public support. Congress must have that lesson very much in mind when next it takes up the president's request for $100 million — money that would send Americans south to teach the "contras" how to fight.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Lurching Toward a 2d Summit

It appears that preparations for a second U.S.-Soviet summit meeting are back on track, but it is far from clear that either side has a reliable strategy for bringing about better relations. Much more will be required to prepare a solid foundation for U.S.-Soviet relations.

— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Congress Tailors Canada Pact

WASHINGTON — No doubt is expressed that the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada will pass both houses of Congress at an early date. Democratic leaders are considering ways to meet objections of farmers that the benefits derived from the agreement are not shared by them but are at their expense. It is probable that an agreement will be reached to introduce simultaneously the Reciprocity Agreement and a bill granting concessions to farmers, by placing on the free lists, or reducing the tariff on, articles farmers have to buy. A resolution in the House calls on the President to open negotiations with Canada to secure a supplemental agreement providing for the free admission into both countries of numerous manufactured products. Among these are fresh, dried and smoked fish, flour, meals, farm wagons, agricultural machinery and lumber.

1936: Jobless Army Invades House

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives was forced to adjourn by the invasion of a rain-soaked army of 900 hunger marchers who stampeded through the corridors of the Capitol for three hours, demanding work, food and shelter to the tune of the "Internationale." The hungry hordes were in Washington to attend the national convention of the Workers' Alliance. As Congress was in session this morning [April 10], they stormed the Capitol in a noisy manifestation in favor of a $6-billion relief appropriation. Attempting to get official recognition for the demonstrators, Representative Gerald J. Boileau, a Progressive of Wisconsin, introduced a demand for a $1,000 emergency appropriation for food and shelter, but the demand of Representative John Taber, a Republican of New York, for a quorum forced adjournment until next week.

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Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
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Arms Control: A Stone Wall Has Two Sides

By Alton Frye

WASHINGTON — "Nothing is settled until all is settled" seemed to be the principle on which Andrei Gromyko approached negotiations when he was Soviet foreign minister. It was a form of linkage that often made concrete progress hostage to the comprehensive breakthrough, the achievable deal vulnerable to the unreasonable demand.

The Gromyko maxim was the source of much consternation to Western diplomats. Sound agreements languished on the verge of signature, sometimes for years, as Soviet diplomats stonewalled on relatively minor points. In many instances the doctrine produced an unyielding rigidity that bred stalemate when more agile diplomacy could have brought timely compromises. Time and again this characteristic of Soviet negotiating style thwarted Western ambitions for pragmatic accommodations.

One recalls this hallmark of Soviet diplomacy for several reasons. To begin with, recent initiatives from Moscow show a suppleness and innovative quality quite different from what we have known. Indeed, in some respects Mikhail S. Gorbachev's maneuvers have been so "un-Soviet" that many suspect they must be mere propaganda ploys.

After all, skeptics say, Soviet leaders simply do not make the kinds of up-front concessions that the new general secretary has offered. Is he really serious when he accepts President Reagan's standing demand for deep reductions in strategic nuclear forces and agrees that the cuts must apply to warhead totals, not only to launchers? Does he really expect us to believe him when he proposes limits that would halve the number of warheads on Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, eliminating more weapons than the United States had demanded in its original Strategic Arms Reduction Talks proposals? Could he possibly mean to suggest arrangements that virtually guarantee drastic cutbacks, perhaps to zero, in the so-called heavy missiles that have been the main object of U.S. proposals? And is he not a sly fellow to have his deputy foreign minister say aloud that the issue is negotiable as to which weapons should be counted against the proposed limits? Why, he pretends that he actually would like to reach an agreement.

If Mr. Gorbachev's proposals on strategic arms are suspect, his movement on intermediate nuclear forces only confirms that he cannot be trusted to act like a good Russian. Is he gulling us by agreeing to Mr. Reagan's call for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe? What does he have up his sleeve when he abandons Moscow's adamant demand to count the British and French nuclear forces as part of any agreement on SS-20s and their U.S. counterparts?

And what could be more out of keeping with Muscovite tradition than his declaration that an agreement on intermediate-range weapons should not await settlement of other disputes, particularly concerning the Strategic Defense Initiative?

Poor Andrei Gromyko. How chagrined he must be to hear Mikhail Sergeyevich taking his cues from, of all people, that notorious advocate of agreeing now on what can be agreed, George P. Shultz.

Mr. Gromyko need not abandon hope. His doctrine may yet survive — in the West. As Mr. Gorbachev has brought new momentum and flexibility to Soviet negotiating tactics, some Americans and allies have been emulating Mr. Gromyko. They are upping the ante in ways that suggest more interest in avoiding agreements.

> ***The Gromyko maxim, 'Nothing is settled until all is settled,' may yet survive — in the West.***

To the offer of an early deal on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe, the United States appears to be saying, "Fine, but of course you also have to get rid of your intermediate-range systems in Asia and the shorter-range rockets in Europe as well." Pressed by its allies, America is also alerting the Russians to the necessity for solutions to conventional-force imbalances before moving very far on curbing nuclear weapons.

Similarly, as the Russians declare a readiness to meet U.S. insistence that on-site verification accompany any comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, the U.S. position shifts. Its repeated professions of commitment to a comprehensive test ban notwithstanding, the United States now asserts that there can be no such accord so long as it relies on nuclear weapons as part of its arsenal.

As one watches the process of Soviet concession breeding an escalation in U.S. demands, there is the eerie sensation of a diplomatic inversion. Classical Gromykoism acquires an American accent. "Nothing is settled until all is settled. . . . What's mine is mine, what's yours is negotiable. . . . Concessions are the sign of weakness or trickery, not of a search for common ground."

There is a danger that the fluidity in East-West relations may be disorienting U.S. diplomacy. Mr. Gorbachev's fancy footwork has distracted some observers from noticing the enormous opportunity that his policy shifts create. The urgent need now is to probe them — cautiously but thoroughly. Having staked so much on achieving real arms control, the United States cannot afford to give the impression that it is evading meaningful agreements by changing its terms. To do so would sap public confidence while handing Mr. Gorbachev the very propaganda victory the skeptics think he is seeking.

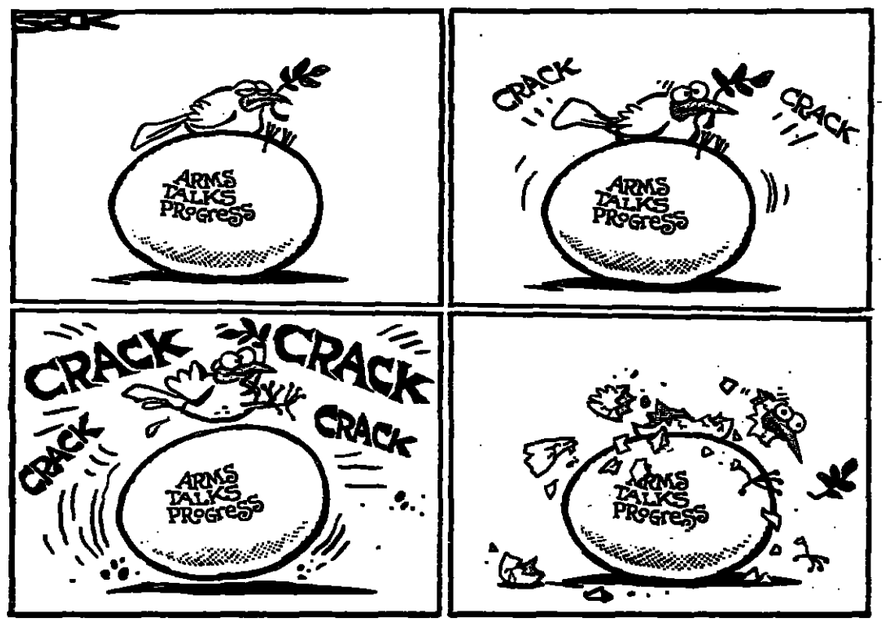
A specific imperative flows from these considerations: an early compromise on intermediate-range nuclear force reductions in Europe. There is a clear and present danger that the entire arms-control process may bog down once more on that issue, as it did during Mr. Reagan's first term.

In overall strategic terms the intermediate weapons are trivial, hundreds of weapons among the thousands deployed in the growing strategic arsenals on both sides. If every intermediate-range nuclear missile were eliminated, every relevant target in Europe, Asia and America would still be targeted by strategic weapons.

The United States and its allies have got to keep their eyes on the larger problem of regulating those strategic arsenals. It will serve no one's interest if the negotiators dawdle over the intermediate-range missiles and delay addressing the more complex issues lurking on the strategic agenda.

President Reagan's goal of deep cuts in strategic forces may now be achievable, but we will never know unless he breaks through the impasse on intermediate-range nuclear forces. Emulating Andrei Gromyko is not the way to do it.

The writer, Washington director of the Council on Foreign Relations, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



Poland, Inured to the Stick, Might Go for the Carrot

By Franklin J. Havlicek

NEW YORK — American relations with Poland, at a standstill since martial law was declared in December 1981, have begun to inch forward. The United States's substantial political and economic stakes in Poland encourage it to move toward more normal relations by ending economic sanctions and extending Western credits to ease Poland's $30 billion debt. But such steps would also raise serious questions about Washington's commitment to Polish human rights.

There may be some point in lifting the sanctions imposed in response to martial law. Even many leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union now feel that this should be done. But if it is, the United States must at the same time find a way to create incentives for economic and human rights reforms. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker's plan for restructuring the international debt could help do that.

For several years, the Reagan administration has held to three conditions for the lifting of sanctions — the end of martial law, the release of all political prisoners and the resumption of a dialogue between the government, the Roman Catholic Church and Solidarity.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski has made several gestures toward world public opinion — he did not, for example, prosecute Lech Walesa for challenging the returns of the elections in October — but the "normalization" process in Warsaw clearly does not meet these requirements.

The problem, from Washington's point of view, is that continuing the sanctions is unlikely to lead to more reforms in Poland and may serve to further isolate it from the West. Warsaw is simply not responding to the application of the American stick, suggesting that the United States should try a carrot instead — new trade and debt relations conditioned on an improved human rights record. General Jaruzelski has in the past opposed such conditions, but Poland's desperate need for debt relief and increased trade may create new opportunities now.

In late 1984, the United States withdrew its objection to Poland's application to join the International Monetary Fund. Only 10 percent of the Polish debt held by Western creditors is American, but the United States can effectively block approval of membership because of its 20-percent vote on the board of the fund. This is important in itself but also because IMF membership is a prerequisite for joining the World Bank.

In the past, recipients of IMF loans have been required to adopt severe austerity measures that often result in food price increases and related political problems. The fund takes no interest or responsibility for the domestic politics of its members, but the United States hardly wants to underwrite either economic austerity or political repression in Poland. That is why it ought to make use of the "Baker plan."

The chief virtue of the plan, proposed in October at a joint meeting of the IMF and World Bank, is that it would provide substantially greater World Bank credit to support changes that promote economic growth. In Poland, such changes inevitably would loosen the government's hold on the economy and society. At the same time, Poland's short-term and long-term debt problems could be tied to short-term and long-term foreign policy concerns, particularly human rights.

How, specifically, would it work? For one thing, financial aid should be earmarked to strengthen the private sector — particularly in agriculture, small business and light manufacturing, as in Hungary.

Second, new credit arrangements should be based on labor market reforms that reward productivity more effectively and strengthen the existing "worker self-management committees" in each factory. This would fall short of the Polish people's yearning for free trade unions but might well restore the sense of social purpose generated by Solidarity.

Third, liberalized American trade and investment should be conditioned specifically on human rights guarantees — including the release of political prisoners and the repeal of the summary prosecution and university reorganization laws passed in 1985.

A new American policy toward Poland should emphasize economic incentives, rather than sanctions, to protect human rights. In the long run, this would be a sound investment.

The writer, director of labor relations for National Broadcasting Co., visited Poland last fall. He contributed this to The New York Times.

'Stealth': Keeping Secrets From Friends

By Giles Merritt

This is the second of two articles.

BRUSSELS — Len Deighton, the spy novelist, once drily observed that the United States has a tendency to publish its greatest military secrets in technical journals. There must be something in that, for lately the defense and aviation trade press has, for most members of the U.S. Congress, been the principal source of information on the Pentagon's secretive "Stealth" program.

Stealth is the new technology being counted on to transform the next generation of U.S. fighter and bomber aircraft into radar-absorbing "invisibility." It has been under development for at least 14 years at Lockheed's famed "skunkworks" at Burbank, California, and is now in operation in prototype models of Lockheed's F-19 single-seat fighter-reconnaissance aircraft.

Stealth will be the key feature of U.S. combat aircraft of the 1990s.

Stealth technology is also being developed by Northrop, the main contractor for the $50-billion project to build the B-1 Advanced Technology Bomber. By 1992, that plane should supersede both the present B-52 and its ill-fated B1-B replacement. Thanks to the use of new composite materials, it will be able to elude enemy radars while calmly picking targets. Stealth will have a radar cross section that is a tenth that of a B1-B bomber, which in turn is only a hundredth that of the B-52's signature of 100 square meters (120 square yards).

Stealth has been described as being essentially a design philosophy, for it embraces a variety of technologies. It reduces an aircraft's radar signature by employing radar-absorbant materials such as reinforced carbon, graphite and epoxy resin, and by using them to smooth out or coat sharp angles that reflect radar or infrared beams. There are hopes that ceramic engine components and cold-air and liquid-nitrogen "curtains" can be used to cloak an engine's heat plume.

About 90 percent of the airframe of Lockheed's experimental F-19 is estimated to be made of composite materials whose irregular molecular structures not only distort radar waves but "eat" them. Chief among these materials is a honeycomb-structure synthetic resin called filaboy being produced by Dow Chemical.

Earlier versions of Stealth concentrated on coating parts of the fuselage and wings with radar-absorbent material, but increasingly the accent is on building the whole airframe out of very strong lightweight composites such as kevlar. Other materials under development for the aircraft of the '90s include nickel-based superalloys such as rene-41 and new metals such as the aluminides fabricated with molecular engineering methods.

The striking thing about the Stealth program, aside from its revolutionary design, is its low political profile. True to its name, Stealth has remained so closely guarded a secret that it is funded under a "black program," which gives only 2 percent of senators and representatives access to information about it. There is growing disquiet in Congress about this.

U.S. allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization also appear to be frozen out of the discussion. American defense analysts are questioning the wisdom of denying them access to Stealth technology, not least because of the inconsistencies being created. The Europeans presumably will be asked to deploy the Stealth-equipped advanced cruise missile when it comes into service in the late 1980s, and any future Stealth aircraft will need to be integrated into NATO air defense plans.

European companies could have a major role to play in further development of Stealth. Plessey, one of Britain's most advanced technology groups, already supplies, through its U.S. subsidiary, much of the Stealth program's radar-absorbing material. Other specialists whose cooperation could boost the U.S. research and development effort in electronic warfare include Italy's Elettronica, AEG of West Germany, Thomson-CSF of France, and Ferranti, GEC Avionics and Marconi of Britain.

The U.S. ambassador to NATO, David M. Abshire, has called for more trans-Atlantic technology-sharing, providing the protection of technology is improved. To explain Washington's fears about passing on secret information, he has cited the 400 dummy corporations allegedly set up in Europe by Moscow to acquire high technology. Yet the greatest barrier to a full sharing of Stealth may be the Europeans' own difficulty in cooperating fully with one another.

International Herald Tribune.

Canada's Laudable Trade Offer

By Flora Lewis

OTTAWA — Canada is asking for negotiations on a free-trade zone with the United States. Few in the United States have paid attention, but it is an enormous issue here.

It is a remarkable shift for a country deeply touchy about its sovereignty and its national identity. Opponents argue nationalism as the key reason to maintain protection. Canada would risk being swallowed and homogenized by the United States, they say. But advocates turn the argument around. The idea of abandoning barriers in return for access to the vast U.S. market shows that Canada has gained confidence in the sturdiness of its sovereignty and political will, in their view. They believe Canada can compete, and benefit, not only in terms of industry but in terms of retaining its self-consciousness.

U.S.-Canadian relations are a special case in the world, with the long undefended border and the history of amity. Still, a free exchange in practically all goods and services would be an important shift in international affairs, a reflection of the way economics is leaping frontiers and tying countries together willy-nilly, despite their myriad arguments.

One part of the controversy here is whether a bilateral agreement would spur or undermine the larger efforts to open up world trade on a multilateral basis. It would be permissible under a special clause in the GATT accord, allowing countries to wipe out barriers between themselves that the rest of the trading community insists on keeping.

At a time when the clamor for protectionism is rising almost everywhere, it could provide a vital push in the opposite direction. This would be particularly true in setting the precedent for including services, something the United States has long been seeking from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Third World countries, with India and Brazil in the lead, do not want to open competition in financial, communications and other services as they do with certain manufacturers because the advanced countries do have an edge. But this is a stand that cannot be held indefinitely without harming all trade.

It is exactly the shift of traditional industries to some rapidly developing countries that is forcing already industrialized nations to turn more and more to service-based economies. Without a trade-off allowing them to supply their better organized service industries to the world market, they are not likely to keep their home markets open to the flow of competing goods from low-wage producers.

These issues will come up at the Tokyo economic summit meeting next month, where the seven leading industrial nations will try to set a date for a new GATT round of tariff reductions. This is becoming urgent if the protectionist tide is to be stemmed. No informed person can deny any longer that trade, the international debt crisis and the problems of currency exchange rates are intertwined; they must be solved together.

A U.S.-Canadian move toward really free trade would show not only that it is possible but that countries determined to dig in behind their barriers risk being penalized.

Canada is taking the lead because 30 percent of its national product is now export-related, giving it a huge stake in an enlarged market, and 75 percent of its exports go to the United States. The countries are by far each other's largest trading partner.

So far, the United States has been rather indifferent to the Canadian initiative. The Reagan administration and Congress have other priorities just now. Canadian officials and politicians seem to understand, despite their disappointment, that their extraordinary gesture has not provoked more immediate interest. But they are pressing their point and Washington should bestir itself: This is an opportunity to move the world in the direction of American principles and openness of many kinds.

People here in Canada's capital have an interesting double image of their country's standing in the world. On one hand, they feel themselves a rather small power compared with the U.S. colossus next door, despite their vast territory. But they also feel they have global interests and an important role on the grand scene, because they face both the Atlantic and the Pacific, because they are in NATO and the Commonwealth and the French-speaking nations.

They want to take a strong part in promoting peace, political stability, development and general prosperity. Offering free trade with the United States is an imaginative and practical proposal to push things along in the way they ultimately must go.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Altogether Contrary

Regarding the opinion column "Europeans: Contrary Today, Contrary Tomorrow" (March 28) by Graham T. Allison and Albert Carnesale:

Today I was waiting for a delayed holiday flight and was, therefore, able to make a detailed comparison of your paper and The London Times. An extraordinary contradiction was thereby revealed. One of the editorial page articles, written by two distinguished academics, asserted as its opening premise that America's allies oppose the initiative to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. On the same day The London Times carried an interview with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in which she specifically supported the U.S. proposals, while pointing out that they were not new but merely a reversion to the "two-track" policy that held that cruise and Pershing-2 missiles would be unneeded if the Soviet Union got rid of its intermediate missiles.

Mrs. Thatcher said she was "quite happy" to go along with a target of no medium-range missiles on either side within three years. It seems that your distinguished contributors are guilty of bad reporting but, perhaps more seriously, of bad political judgment.

MARGARET A. JAY.
London.

That's the Spirit, Geist

Your daily back page, with its features, profiles and memories from history's protagonists, is usually a good "cultural meeting point" for the reader. But the report by William E. Geist, "Cathedral Builders Take Long View" *(March 22)*, is a remarkable piece of literary journalism welded with first-class news reporting. I would suggest to Mr. Geist — if and when in Rome — that he visit "La Fabbrica di San Pietro" (St. Peter's Factory), which goes back many centuries, and write a story as delightful as the one about St. John the Divine in New York. Bravo!

ILARIO FIORE
Beijing

Leave Nicaragua Alone

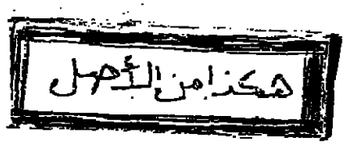
Regarding the opinion column "Nicaraguans Deserve Help Against the Sandinists" (April 4) by Jaime Chamorro:

We all know what a person who openly advocates the violent overthrow of his country's government is called. Mr. Chamorro, nevertheless, is able to publish his ideas in La Prensa, Nicaragua's leading paper.

Would President Reagan hold talks with a guerrilla organization that wages war against his country?

A double standard is being applied in the case of Nicaragua. Why can't a country be left alone even if it does not suit one of the superpowers?

ERICH LEONHARD.
Vienna.



U.S. Scientists Renew Sakharov Support

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Academy of Sciences has said that it has urged the Soviet Academy of Sciences to help improve the condition of Andrei D. Sakharov, the nuclear physicist and Soviet dissident who has been in internal exile in the Volga River city of Gorky since 1980.

The announcement came a day after a Luxembourg German-language television station reported that the Nobel Peace Prize winner might be freed next month in exchange for East bloc spies.

White House and State Department spokesmen said they knew nothing of such an exchange, and Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, discounted the television report, according to her son-in-law, Efrem Yankelevich. Mrs. Bonner is in Newton, Massachusetts, recovering from open-heart surgery performed Jan. 13 in Boston.

The U.S. and Soviet academies signed a new agreement last week on scientific cooperation, and the announcement appeared designed to relieve concerns expressed by some U.S. scientists that the signing indicated the U.S. academy was abandoning Mr. Sakharov to his fate.

Six years ago, the U.S. academy, the country's most prestigious scientific organization, suspended all scientific workshops with the Soviet academy because of what it said were its "deep concerns" over the Soviet government's "intrusions upon the human rights and scientific activities" of Mr. Sakharov.

But last year, although Mr. Sakharov's condition appeared more precarious then ever, the academy here began preparations to resume relations.

Academy officials said there was no evidence the five-year boycott was working. They suggested that a resumption of relations would allow each side to learn much of scientific value from the other and would enable U.S. scientists to press their views about Mr. Sakharov and human rights more effectively.

The U.S. academy's new two-year agreement with the Soviet academy calls for resumption of workshops, yearly meetings of officers of the two academies, exchange visits by research scientists and academy members, and development of cooperative research activities.

On Wednesday, the U.S. academy announced that it had sent a telegram to the Soviet academy Tuesday appealing for "your individual and collective help in bringing about a substantial amelioration of the situation of academician Andrei Sakharov."

Mr. Sakharov is still a member of the Soviet academy and is a foreign associate of the U.S. academy.

The telegram said: "Common efforts on behalf of Andrei Sakharov and the rights of all scientists to pursue their work freely would improve the climate for scientific exchanges and greatly facilitate other cooperative efforts."

Frank Press, president of the U.S. academy, said the organization would use the channels opened by the new agreement "to continue expressing our deep concern for Sakharov's welfare and to urge that he be allowed to return to his scientific work."

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The New York Times

EDITOR

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Leave Nicaragua Alone

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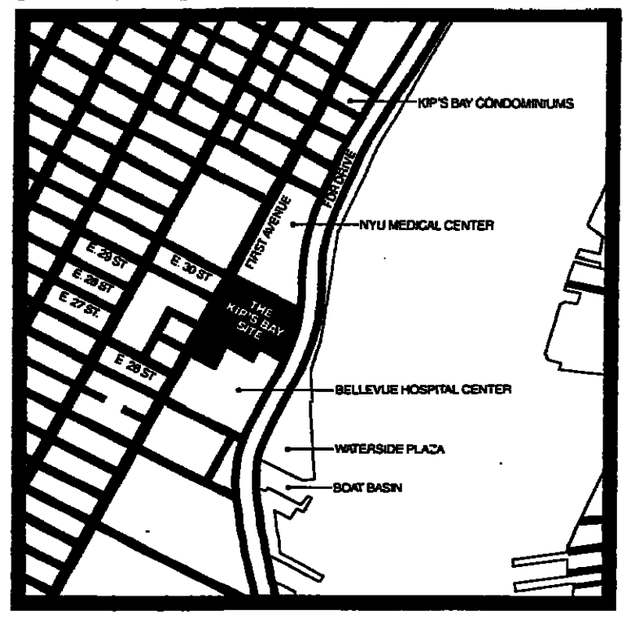

For more information write Maureen Ford, City of New York, Division of Real Property, 2 Lafayette Street, Room 2004, New York, N.Y. 10007. No proposals can be accepted after June 16, 1986.

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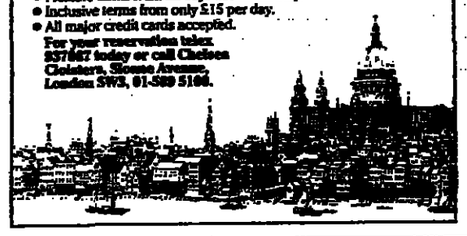

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Navistr	144831	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+ ¼
Reynln s	35507	47⅛	44⅝	46⅝	+2¼
BeatCo	34483	49⅞	49⅛	49¼	
WkHRs g	28191	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
JohnJn	23434	62	59¾	61⅝	+3
AT&T	22821	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
Sperry	18346	55¼	53⅝	54½	+1¼
PhilMr	17340	132¼	122⅞	130⅝	+6⅝
IBM	14698	151½	148¼	150¼	+1
GMot	12975	85⅝	82⅝	85⅝	+2½
Chevrn	11686	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ⅜
USSteel	11187	21	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
Mobil	11171	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¾
Chrys s	10572	43	40⅝	42½	+1⅝
Genst g	10023	40⅜	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	91.14	91.18
Utilities	92.18	92.21
Industrials	90.10	90.15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1791.07	1807.83	1768.29	1794.30	+ 15.86
Trans	787.90	794.90	781.77	787.41	+ 8.61
Util	188.60	190.09	187.42	189.17	+ 0.57
Comp	699.19	705.50	691.82	700.14	+ 4.10

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1099	990
Declined	535	488
Unchanged	413	388
Total issues	2047	2066
New Highs	148	127
New Lows	8	7
Volume up	108,287,530	
Volume down	22,994,070	

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	135.83	134.48	135.03	136.11
Industrials	155.29	153.58	154.33	155.74
Transp.	126.37	125.00	125.29	125.38
Utilities	68.93	68.49	68.64	68.88
Finance	154.89	153.56	153.87	155.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
April 9	374,783	616,834	1,238
April 8	327,413	576,709	23,031
April 7	294,465	757,280	2,165
April 4	303,082	748,196	1,884
April 3	281,703	622,364	752

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	184,760,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	156,250,000
Prev consolidated close	180,485,660

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	386	324
Declined	262	293
Unchanged	213	236
Total issues	861	853
New Highs	41	45
New Lows	4	6
Volume up	7,296,980	
Volume down	3,903,090	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	260.48	256.57	258.44	261.06
Transp.	207.95	204.47	205.15	205.49
Utilities	103.52	102.15	102.81	102.98
Finance	30.40	29.90	30.09	30.37
Composite	235.57	232.13	233.75	235.84

NASDAQ Index

	Week Close	Year Noon	Ago	Ago
Composite	374.16	375.26	374.13	278.76
Industrials	376.10	377.48	374.78	274.82
Finance	502.16	—	501.21	335.49
Insurance	429.43	—	450.83	323.18
Utilities	331.89	—	335.99	268.73
Banks	403.27	—	403.42	257.80
Transp.	341.26	—	345.38	256.85

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	12,790,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	19,270,000
Prev. cons. volume	19,270,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	16751	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
TrnBd pf	14652	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
DomeP	12894	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
Wickes	9147	6½	6⅛	6½	
WangB	4717	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
TexAir	3145	32⅝	31	32⅝	+1¾
LorTel n	2759	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ¼
SFN pfA	2588	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Swift pf	2325	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
IntBknt	1509	5¾	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
HerltEn	1378	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
Husky g	1324	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Cardil	1288	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
PetTch	1274	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
Dillrd s	1178	41⅞	41½	41½	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
268.97	264.90	267.85	268.23

NYSE Higher in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 8.86 points Wednesday, rose another 15.86 points Thursday to close at 1,794.30.

Advances led declines by a 2-1 ratio. Volume totaled about 184.97 million shares, compared with 156.25 million Wednesday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Robert Kahan, head of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, said

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

stocks got a boost from the bond market. Bonds were firmer on expectations of lower interest rates.

Mr. Kahan said the Dow was ready to go through 1,800 again and probably would register another gain Friday before resuming a period of "backing and filling."

"The market needs time to digest its gains," Mr. Kahan said.

Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern said stocks and bonds were firming on the expectations of lower interest rates and an imminent Federal Reserve Board discount-rate cut.

Mr. Ackerman said investors have found that it is "downright dangerous to turn your back on a charging bull." He said that potential buyers have been waiting for a steeper correction before purchasing stocks, but that the market has shown it is "still resilient and wants to work its way higher."

At 3 P.M., an hour before the close, Navistar was the most active issue. A block of 48.79 million shares in the stock crossed jointly by Salomon Brothers and Shearson Lehman Brothers at $10 a share, was the largest block ever to trade on the New York Stock Exchange, both in share volume and dollar value. The previous record was held by a 10-million-share block of Superior Oil that crossed on June 21, 1984, at $42.375.

Navistar was up slightly.

R.J. Reynolds, American Brands and Philip Morris were sharply higher. The tobacco stocks have been rising since a U.S. appeals court in Philadelphia Wednesday reversed a lower court ruling that had held the federally mandated warnings on cigarette packages do not shield the tobacco industry from liability claims.

Johnson & Johnson was ahead. The company made several cost-saving moves resulting in an after-tax charge of $250 million.

The technology sector was rebounding. IBM, Digital Equipment, Honeywell, National Semiconductor and Texas Instruments were up.

Among blue chips, AT&T, McDonald's, Eastman Kodak, General Motors and General Electric were up. Sears and U.S. Steel were lower.

Mobil, Exxon and Occidental Petroleum were higher.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the market summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some smaller items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
24	10⅜	AAR s			20	19	21¾	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
36⅛	17¼	AFG			17	385	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅜
25⅝	10¼	AGS			15	90	21½	21	21	— ¼
15	9⅞	AMCA				4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	37½	AMR			9	2506	54½	53⅛	53⅞	+ ⅝
25¾	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.3		2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	19	ANR pf	2.12	9.7		2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	APL			7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	ARX			13	91	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
55⅝	32⅜	ASA	2.00a	5.5		793	36½	36⅛	36⅝	
18⅝	10½	AVX		2.1		185	15¾	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
31	22½	AZP	2.72	8.8	8	1158	31¼	30⅝	31	
86⅜	49½	AbtLab	1.68	2.0	22	2157	85	82⅝	84⅝	+2½
31⅞	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.7	21	128	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
24⅝	10	AcmeC	.40	3.0	19	531	13⅝	12⅝	13½	— ½
9⅞	7	AcmeE	.32b	4.0	15	110	8¼	8	8	— ¼
19⅝	16⅛	AdaEx	1.90e	10.1		57	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
29	14	AdmMI	.40	1.5	12	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	AdvSys	1.36f	7.4	17	156	18⅝	18	18½	+ ½
33⅝	22⅝	AMD				4971	30⅞	28⅞	30	+1¼
12⅞	8¼	Adobe n				20	9⅝	9	9	
18⅝	14⅝	Adob pf	1.84	11.2		291	16½	16⅛	16½	
20⅛	15¼	Adob pf	2.40	12.2		66	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	8⅝	Advest	.12a	.8	15	140	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
66⅛	39⅝	AetnLf	2.64	4.1	17	3136	64⅝	63⅝	64⅜	+ ⅝
57½	52⅛	AetL pf	4.97e	9.4		79	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
101	99⅝	AetL pfC	2.55e	2.5		1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ¼
69⅜	29	Ahmns	1.38	2.2	8	1549	64⅜	63	63⅜	
4⅜	2½	Aileen			80	79	4	3⅞	4	
82⅝	47	AirPrd	1.48	1.9	16	353	78	76½	78	+1⅛
27⅜	17½	AirbFrt	.60	2.4	18	116	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	AlMoan	1.50c			366		⅞		
10⅛	7	AlaP dpf	.87	8.9		49	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
103¼	70⅛	AlaP pf	9.00	8.8		12520z	102½	99⅞	102½	+2⅛
107	86	AlaP pf	11.00	10.6		50z	104	104	104	—1
103⅝	76	AlaP pf	9.44	9.3		100z	101	101	101	+ ¾
88	65⅛	AlaP pf	8.28	9.4		520z	88	88	88	
26⅝	15¼	AlskAir	.16	.8	10	424	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	10	Alberto s	.28	1.0	30	25	29⅛	28⅝	29	
39	26⅞	Albtsns	.84	2.3	14	261	36½	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
34⅛	22¼	Alcan	.80	2.5		3264	32	31⅝	31¾	
45⅝	31½	AlcoStd	1.24	2.7	28	342	45⅛	45⅛	45½	— ¼
38	26	AlexAlx	1.00	2.8	30	1420	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅞
43	21⅝	Alexdr			67	85	35¼	34⅝	35	— ⅛
101	75	AllgCp	1.54t	1.6	26	27	95½	95¼	95½	+ ¼
28¼	25⅛	AlgCp pf	2.86	10.2		1	28	28	28	+ ¼
28⅝	16½	Algint	.35t	1.6		448	22⅛	21⅞	22½	+ ⅞
20⅝	15⅛	Algin pf	2.19	11.6		25	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
98	78	Algi pfC	11.25	12.7		6	88½	88	88½	
39½	28⅛	AllgPw	2.80	7.4	11	464	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	
27¼	14⅝	AllenG s	.56	2.2	14	236	25⅝	25½	25⅜	+ ¼
43	16½	AlldPd			12	32	39⅞	38⅝	39	
54½	42	AldSgn n	1.80	3.5		2885	52	51⅝	52	+ ¼
66	58⅝	AldS pfC	6.74	10.8		43	62⅝	62⅛	62½	+ ⅜
114⅝	103½	AldS pfD	12.00	10.8		15	111⅛	111	111	
39	25⅛	AldStr s	1.16	3.0	10	2842	39	38¼	38⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	4	AlldSup			41	407	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	AllisCh				193	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
35	26⅛	ALLTL	1.96	5.9	10	64	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅜
45¼	34⅜	ALLT pf	2.06	4.7		8	44	43⅝	44	
46⅝	29⅝	Alcoa	1.20	2.9		3772	41⅜	40⅝	41	— ½
18⅛	10½	Amax				745	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ½
34	18⅝	AmHes	.27i			4247	20½	20	20½	+ ½

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(Continued on Page 12)

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

WEEKEND

April 11, 1986

Putting the Pieces Together: A Broadway Producer's Week

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — In Fred Zollo's office 11 floors above Broadway, the signs of Monday morning abound: a half-eaten bagel, a takeout cup of coffee, an empty contact lens case. Zollo dials the number for a major theatrical lawyer and, as the telephone rings on the receiving end, leans back into his chair and puts up his feet. The week has begun.

Around him, Zollo can see his past achievements, represented by the floor-to-ceiling posters for Marsha Norman's "'night, Mother," David Rabe's "Hurlyburly" and August Wilson's "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," all of which he co-produced. In the appointment book on his desk, he can scan the week ahead, the lunches with agents, opening-night parties, meetings with directors and playwrights and telephone conversations with British associates.

Zollo starts the week of March 17 with three shows running in London and with seven potential projects for Broadway. By Friday afternoon, one of those projects will definitely be delayed and the other six still in need of a key element or two before production can begin — a star here, a director there, a firm financial plan, an author's agreement to rewrite.

What happens between March 17 and March 21, a work week chosen at random, illustrates the forces that make producing a play on Broadway increasingly difficult, particularly for an independent producer like Zollo. In the 1984-5 season, 33 plays opened on Broadway, the fewest in its history; that was nine less than in 1977-78, which was the lowest ebb in Broadway's mid-1970s slump, and 26 below the 1965-66 total. The pace is slightly better this season — 24 openings so far, compared with 21 at the same point a year ago — but attendance, income and theater occupancy are all lower than they were in 1984-5, which was a dire year economically.

Zollo, for one, maintains that the problem on Broadway is neither a lack of new plays nor a shortage of financial backers. Both exist in sufficient numbers, he says, even in abundance. The problem is putting together the package of artists — most importantly, stars with both film and theater followings — that can summon up both investors and audiences.

The producer is something of an astronomer, waiting for the one moment when the right planets align and having either to act in that instant or to wait it out for another constellation. With the price of producing on Broadway up to $1 million for a play and $5 million for a musical, and the price of seeing a show averaging $29 and running as high as $47.50, the cost of risk is prohibitive.

"The play isn't the thing anymore," says Zollo, 33. "Maybe Off Broadway. Maybe for a light comedy. But otherwise you need a combination of forces. If I go to an investor or a co-producer, I can't go with a play alone that I like. They say, 'Who's the director? Who's in it?'

"I could produce seven, eight, nine plays a season if I had the pieces. Any good producer today chooses three or four things that are important and tries desperately to bring them to fruition every hour of the day. Things happen when you galvanize the pieces. Things don't happen when the pieces fall off."

On Monday at 1 P.M., Zollo slides into the front, right-side booth in the Russian Tea Room, the domain of Sam Cohn. Cohn is the most powerful agent in New York, with clients including Meryl Streep, Mike Nichols and Woody Allen, and with a penchant for putting together packages of directors, stars and even designers, as in "The Real Thing" and "Hurlyburly."

Some producers privately criticize the Cohn approach, and the agent himself denies that he would do anything so coarse as "package" art, but in a time when a producer needs to fit the pieces together, Sam Cohn is arguably the most important lunch date in town.

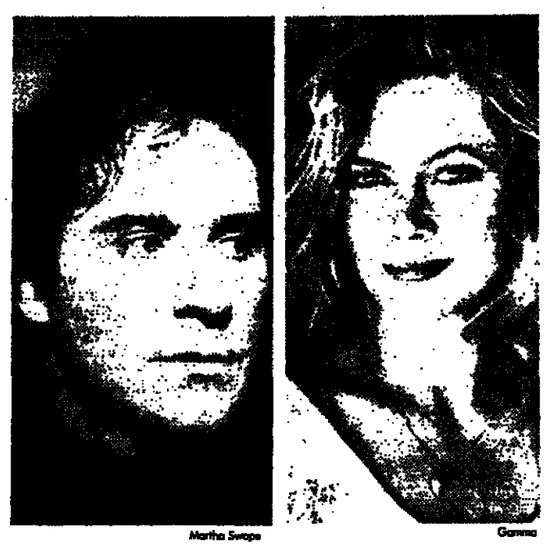
"Zollo has two things on his mind today. One is a musical adaptation of the Stephen King horror novel "Carrie," for which Cohn represents the director Terry Hands, the composer Michael Gore and the designer Ralph Koltai. Zollo and his co-producers Fran and Barry Weissler want to put the $5-million musical into rehearsal in August and open on Broadway on Halloween, but Zollo needs stars to play Carrie and her mother, and he needs to determine the division of the show's take between creators, producers and investors. On both counts, Cohn can be of help.

The second item is Mandy Patinkin, a Cohn client. Zollo has been wooing Patinkin, unsuccessfully so far, to play the title role in Stephen Metcalfe's play "The Incredibly Famous Willy Rivers." The drama of a rock star's return to the stage after being shot by a deranged fan, "Willy Rivers" ran to critical praise and sold-out houses at the Off Off Broadway WPA Theater last season.

But it needs a bigger name than Jay O. Sanders, who played Willy there, to repeat the success in a bigger house on Broadway. Zollo is interested in Patinkin, Kevin Kline or Christopher Walken, while Metcalfe favors Dennis Quaid. With any of them, Zollo faces the problem of producing the play between their frequent movie commitments.

"What irritates me," Zollo says, "is that a lot of actors will do lots of movies, because that's where the money is, that's where the fame is. Being recognized as a great Broadway actor, like Chris Walken or Mandy Patinkin, is much more ephemeral, and it doesn't pay as well."

Cohn arrives 10 minutes late, tieless, the sleeves of a blue sweater rolled up. The two men talk about a production of Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" in Washington, about Bertrand Tavernier's new film and about Bob Fosse's "Big Deal." Then Zollo recalls how wonderful Patinkin was in the concert version of Stephen Sondheim's "Follies." It makes him think of how good — no, how perfect — he would be for "Willy Rivers."



Martha Swope

Gamma

Kevin Kline and Kathleen Turner. Two pieces from a producer's puzzles.

"You can't get him for more than three or four months," Cohn says.

"I'd take him for four months," Zollo responds.

They return to more general chat and then lunch is done. It seems nothing has been accomplished. Zollo has planted the seeds of "Carrie" and "Willy Rivers" with Cohn and perhaps at their next lunch there will be something to reap.

"With Sam, it's always a Delphic conversation," Zollo says. "'Delphic' as in oracle. Never is strict business done, but there's an interchange."

TUESDAY, 11 A.M. — Zollo walks into his office for a meeting with Frank Gero, his frequent producing partner. Their talk is of London. The two men, along with their colleagues Harold Thaw and William Suter, are involved in three productions in the West End — David Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross," Pam Gems's "Camille" and Wes Moore's "Swim Visit." Another London venture, Stephen Poliakoff's "Breaking the Silence," ended an eight-month run last November.

Zollo and his partners are interested in opening two more shows there, Louise Page's drama "Golden Girls" and a stage adaptation of Manuel Puig's novel "Kiss of the Spider Woman." The one American play on Zollo's agenda today is "The Widow's Blind Date," by Israel Horovitz. Kathleen Turner is interested in playing the lead, but two co-stars and a director remain to be found.

It is, Zollo and Gero agree, an ironic situation; two American producers doing most of their work in England. But it makes financial sense. Their four British shows cost a total of $535,000, roughly the price of one modest Broadway drama. London also has an audience for serious theater that Broadway lacks, even for a show with rave reviews.

"They have a history of theater there," Gero says wistfully.

"They have a disciplined theatergoing audience," Zollo adds. "They have a tradition of theater. People take their children to theater. It cuts across class lines."

The partners would like to import several of the British shows, especially "Camille" and "Breaking the Silence." Each drama depends on the participation of a name actor, Amy Irving for "Camille" and John Malkovich for "Breaking the Silence." Zollo is begging Poliakoff to hold off on doing a BBC production until — the phrase appears again — "we can put the pieces together."

England is not without its problems. Gero tells Zollo that Josette Simon, who was to star in "Golden Girls," has instead taken a film role. And the London theater where "Spider Woman" was to play has booked somthing else. Both "Golden Girls" and "Spider Woman" are put on hold.

Still, Zollo laments, producing in London is what producing in New York used to be. Get $50,000, hire the cast, rehearse for six weeks and open. To make things even sweeter, much commercial theater in London, including "Camille," receives a government subsidy. Doing the same show in New York requires five or six times as much money, all of it private, plus a movie star or two, plus a regional theater that will house the pre-Broadway tryout.

"Swim Visit" is the fourth play I've done in England in the last 10 months," Zollo says, "and I haven't done anything in New York in that time, nothing since "Ma Rainey.' I would've done 'Willy Rivers' or 'The Widow's Blind Date,' if all the pieces fit. But they didn't. This is the first season in six years I haven't had anything on Broadway. It's because I feel so exhausted by the effort. Here it's so draining to do a new play."

WEDNESDAY, 9 A.M. — At La Guardia Airport, Zollo boards the shuttle to Boston. There he will spend the day lobbying Massachusetts legislators to pass a bill that would allocate $1 million toward sending 200,000 school children in the state to see theater, opera, ballet and other performing arts. A pilot version of the program, run for $10,000, is already operating in Zollo's hometown of Woburn, Massachusetts.

Fred Zollo at work. Nancy Kaye, The New York Times

Zollo's scenerio is that if the program succeeds in Massachusetts he can convince New York officials to design something comparable. He feels that Broadway has lost a generation of theatergoers to film, television and restaurants, and that the audience of the future must be exposed to theater now, in their youth.

"The Broadway audience is in serious jeopardy," he says. "Our surveys shows the average age is 44. The so-called yuppies are not attending the theater in great numbers. That television generation has been lost to the commercial theater. The only way we can rebuild the audience is to start from the ground up. It's not just the ticket price that keeps people way, because they spend money elsewhere. It's the lack of the theatergoing discipline."

In Zollo's own case, he first went to Broadway at the age of 5, seeing "Inherit the Wind." In high school, his acting companions included Eric Bogosian, now in "Drinking in America" Off Broadway, and Nicholas Paleologos, now the Massachusetts state representative spearheading the audience-development program.

Paleologos picks up Zollo at Logan Field and brings him to the Statehouse for a news conference about the program. "My phone's been ringing off the hook with teachers," he tells Zollo. A retired woman, he goes on, offered to sign over her Social Security check to the cause.

This is Arts Appreciation Day in Massachusetts, and Zollo and Paleologos cut through a delegation of kilt-clad bagpipers on their way to the conference room, where several reporters record their brief remarks. Then they head for the chamber of the state House of Representatives for a courtesy call on George Keverian, the Speaker

Continued on page 11

Dance as a Successful Business May Be a Threat to Dance as Art

by Jennifer Dunning

NEW YORK — "Twenty years ago we just mimeographed and sent out announcements of our season to several hundred people on a list," Paul Taylor said. "We'd stay up all night licking stamps." Times have changed. Before the Paul Taylor Dance Company opened its four-week season at City Center, at the official start of the spring dance season, the theatergoing public had been bombarded by posters, advertisements, computerized subscription lists and sophisticated brochures laden with color photographs and rapturous critics' quotes.

The material is devised by middlemen whose job is to entice audiences — not with new dances, but with new marketing techniques. The several hundred people on the mailing list have grown to several thousand. And the Taylor company was joined in the struggle for attention by the Joffrey Ballet, which at the same time began its three-week, 30th-anniversary season at the New York State Theater, and the Murray Louis Dance Company, which opened for three weeks at the Joyce Theater.

Fifteen other companies were competing for attention in the same week. Some of the smallest and newest companies are just a step away from today's equivalent of the mimeograph machine. The race to perform continues. But there are far more runners today. The prize is a full house and solid critical attention. But in 1964, when Taylor's company was founded, there were only seven dance attractions to be seen during the first week in April.

This burgeoning activity raises questions whose answers will affect the future of the art form. Has the dance audience gotten too big for its own good? Is undue pressure being placed on dance troupes to cater to audiences that may be less knowledgeable than their predecessors? Have economic pressures turned dance into a business?

Once the dance year was a matter of traditional spring and fall seasons. Today there is steady dance activity the year round, although it peaks during the spring.

The fact that three major companies began their seasons on more or less the same day has to do with the complexities of booking as much as a year or even two ahead. That was a situation no one would have predicted in 1964, the year Taylor founded his company. "It is unlikely that there would be enough dance in the foreseeable future" to keep three projected small, new theaters going simultaneously, Allen Hughes observed that year in The New York Times. Today in New York, dance houses of all sizes and aesthetic points of view abound.

Where will it all end? Are the three company directors worried about filling their theaters? Louis doubts they will be full. Robert Joffrey is optimistic. "Nah," Taylor drawls. "The more the merrier."

Much of the impetus for the growth of the dance audience has come from government and private support. Joffrey cites the Ford Foundation grants to dance companies and schools, starting in 1963, as an important factor in the development and legitimization of dance, along with the establishment of the National Endowment for the Arts Dance Program in 1965.

Peter Kolevzon

The Murray Louis troupe in "A Stravinsky Montage."

Other factors contributed to the new popularity of dance. Watching television enabled people to feel more comfortable with an art filled with visual imagery. And the current popularity of such physical activities as jogging and aerobics has increased interest in an art that is highly physical.

Who attends all these performances? Part of the 1980s audience is composed of stalwarts from two decades earlier. Taylor describes the modern dance audiences of the 1960s as "more concentrated," made up of other performers and aficionados. And Joffrey said, "I think every company has a devoted group of people that started going to dance that first time they went to see a performance by that company."

When Taylor sat in the audience to watch his company perform last year, he did discover one common denominator. "I looked around and saw so many people I'd like to know. They looked terrific to me. Like friends. They were enjoying themselves. Even better, they seemed to be getting what I wanted to say with the dances."

Audiences, Joffrey feels, have grown more sophisticated. "People hardly looked at the program when the Bolshoi and the Royal Ballet came to New York," he said. "At that time we were so mesmerized by names. Now, I think people chose a particular ballet, company or program."

BUT Louis, the dance world's articulate and intense gadfly, worries at what he sees in the new audiences, such as their fascination with dancers' now-fashionable garb. "You have no idea how many young people come to the dance just to wear those ballet slippers, or those leg warmers, or those flashy aerobic suits," he said.

Lecturing recently at a Middle Western college, Louis was shocked at how little common cultural background he and his young listeners shared. How could they develop the sense of history and culture necessary to appreciate art? "There is a large pattern to life, with periods washing into each other," he observes. "But something has happened in this one. The quality of art is so shallow. I think we're beginning a dark age. I'm the last of my breed. I know how to walk on stage, how to make absolute contact with an audience. But the things that allowed me to become me are not included in contemporary dance, certainly, and in my culture."

For choreographers, a crucial question is how this new audience affects their creative life. Do today's audiences demand, like Serge Diaghilev, to be continually astonished by the new and different in dance?

"I think the speed of communication today has necessarily intruded on the artist," said Louis. "A whole country can see an event today at the same time. An artist need only dance a role once. And audiences are being bombarded from too many directions about the definition of dance.

"Painters can explore one theme for four or five years and then go on," he continued. "Catch a dance company with a similar work two seasons in a row and right away it's doomed. Modern dance depended on a creative distinction which could only be developed in its own time. It couldn't be forced. This is fast-track time. And it's very dangerous. There's going to be a burnout of artists at that speed. You simply can't fulfill that appetite [of] audiences. It can be absolutely destructive to a creative artist."

The Joffrey is approaching the problem of fulfilling audience appetite for the new by turning to modern dance. Although Joffrey has long been concerned with saving dances that might otherwise be lost to time, he is also interested in choreographers who seem to be making "important statements."

But the three directors deny that they choose or create dances that will be astonishing or especially accessible to new audiences. "I've never known who the hell I'm making these dances for," Taylor said. "I always end up making dances I like. I feel it's dangerous to try to guess what people like. You mush everything out to a general standard." ■

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David Rayfiel, Script Magician

by Alex Ward

IT was a typical Hollywood plot. The screenplay for a murder mystery called "The Morning After" was offered a few years ago to Tri-Star Pictures, which showed it to Jane Fonda. She was interested, but the script needed work. Tri-Star "put the property into turnaround," meaning it offered the screenplay for sale. Warner Brothers bought it and Mark H. Rosenberg, then president of production at that studio, assigned it to another writer for revisions. Still there were problems. "It needed narrative work and some character development," Rosenberg recalls.

The executive and the actress then approached a third writer, David Rayfiel. "We thought that if anybody could make it work, it would be David," says Rosenberg, who is now with another film company, Mirage Productions.

Now "The Morning After" is being made by Lorimar Telepictures, which bought it from Warner, and the stars are Jane Fonda, Jeff Bridges and Raul Julia. Sidney Lumet, on the strength of Rayfiel's revisions, is directing.

In a medium where, according to one agent, "approximately three movies are made for every 1,000 screenplays that are written" and where virtually every screenplay that is produced undergoes revision of some kind, David Rayfiel is considered a master rewrite man. Modest, quiet and intensely private, he is generally unknown outside the movie-making business. But among some insiders, says Lumet, "The word is, if you've got trouble with your picture, get David."

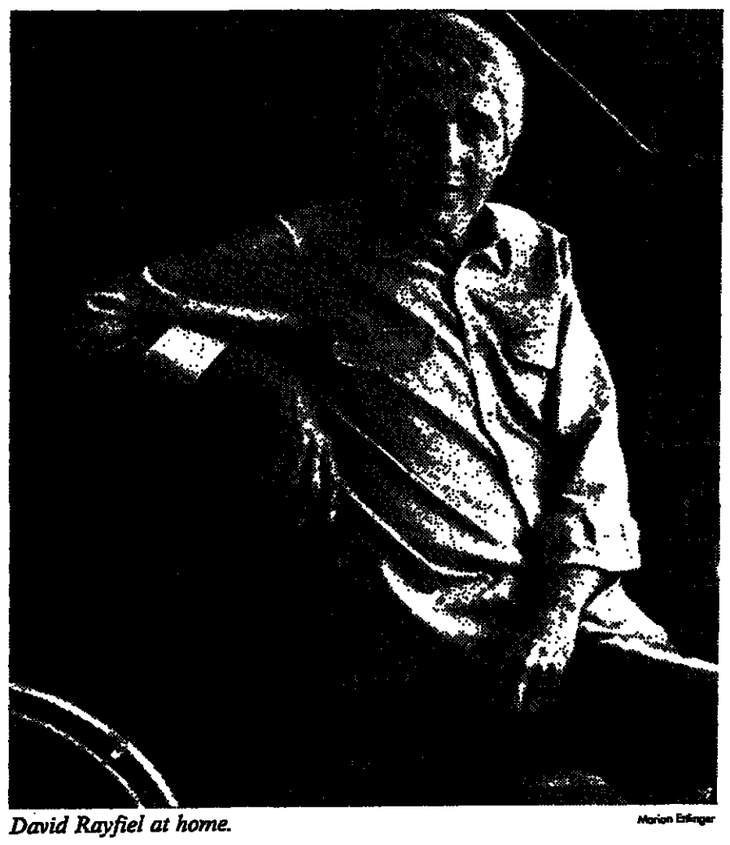
Rayfiel, however, is selective about his assignments. Over the last 20 years he has written for the French director Bertrand Tavernier, for Ingmar Bergman, the late Joseph Losey and, most frequently, for Sydney Pollack. He worked on "Out of Africa," which last month won seven Academy Awards, including best picture. In accepting his award for best director, Pollack thanked Rayfiel for "keeping us honest." Kurt Luedtke, who won an Oscar for his screenplay, also cited Rayfiel's contributions.

Other films Rayfiel has worked on include "Absence of Malice," "The Electric Horseman," "The Way We Were," "Three Days of the Condor," "Jeremiah Johnson" and "The Serpent's Egg." Robert Redford, who has starred in many of these, calls Rayfiel "the unsung hero of almost every picture Sydney Pollack and I have made together."

What most captivated Lumet about Rayfiel's changes on "The Morning After" was what the director called the "gentle humanization" of the lead characters, an alcoholic down-and-almost-out B-movie actress who wakes up one morning with a dead man in her bed, and the former cop who comes to her aid. Lumet describes a scene where the actress (played by Jane Fonda) needs a disguise, and so goes to her hairdresser to have her hair returned to its natural color.

"There's a moment when everything comes off and she looks in the mirror at her old hair color, which she hasn't seen for 25 years," Lumet says. "She has a stage name, but when she sees herself in the mirror, she opens her mouth and out comes her real name, for the first time in all those years."

"It may seem like a small thing," he adds, "but writing like that is worth everything because it's something so human emerging out of something essentially mechanical, which is what all melodrama is."



David Rayfiel at home. Marion Ettinger

Jane Fonda first met David Rayfiel when she co-starred with Redford in "The Electric Horseman" in 1979, and has been anxious to work with him again ever since. "David," she says, "has the ability to write dialogue that makes you stop cold, that's so specific to a particular character at a particular moment — yet it's always unexpected. It's like holding up a prism from a strange source that sheds light on a character."

MOST movie writers "write on the surface," says Sydney Pollack, who has known Rayfiel since the early 1960s. "If they want you to know something about a character, they'll simply have the character say it or have another character say it about him. David doesn't do that. He writes elliptically, so that it comes out organically, the way you would know something about someone in real life."

Rayfiel says, "I love to do scenes," which may explain why he has been more successful as a reviser than as an original screenwriter. He has written a number of his own screenplays, but most have not been produced. "I don't exactly have the most infallible commercial instincts around," he admits. "But the dialogue I write gives characters character. I am a good eavesdropper."

The 62-year-old Rayfiel lives on Great Sacandaga Lake, about 30 miles northwest of Saratoga Springs, New York. His house is a simple, modern, glass-and-brick box, with tasteful furnishings and a fine view. The property has been in his family for generations. The house was built in 1958, before Rayfiel's marriage to the actress Maureen Stapleton. "It was really built for Maureen," he explains to a visitor. "She always said she wanted a house that you can just hose off. So we built this one. It has a good drain." (They separated in 1966 and were divorced three years later.)

Rayfiel writes in a wood-frame cabin a few yards from the house. He refers to it as his "workroom" but it's more than that; there is a small kitchen and a half-bath in addition to the comfortably cluttered room where he works. The walls are hung with posters of some of his films — "Death Watch," for instance, which he co-wrote with Bertrand Tavernier; "Three Days of the Condor," and "Castle Keep," an early collaboration with Pollack. There are photographs, too: of his daughter from a first marriage, and of his stepchildren from his marriage to Maureen Stapleton.

The typewriter he uses was a gift from

Continued on page 11

(Continued on Page 12)

TRAVEL

On a Copenhagen quay. Mous, SIPA

Copenhagen, All to Yourself

by Joseph Lelyveld

COPENHAGEN — The theory of travel I am about to expound is certainly not original, nor is it born of deep reflection. It is the result of having tried one May to steal an unimpeded glimpse of the Uffizi's Botticellis and Bellinis in between the massed battalions of tour groups dispatched by various nations hostile to my purpose, including my own.

Tourist seasons keep being extended so that Florence is now as overrun in May as it used to be in July. Discovering this, I promised myself that my next visit to the Uffizi would be on a dark, rainy Tuesday afternoon in February.

I didn't get back to Florence this past February but my misanthropic reaction there came to mind during an exceedingly happy visit to Copenhagen, where I was moved to elevate it into a general theory. I had been to Copenhagen only once before. It was May, and all I could think of then was getting to Paris.

Now it was February, not normally a time of year when idle and restless souls flock to Scandinavia. The Tivoli garden was closed. The icy Baltic winds went straight to the marrow of my bones. A half-hour's walk and I was sure I had frostbite of the fingers and ears. But this time I had no desire to be in Paris. I was entirely satisfied to remain in Copenhagen. I concluded that out of season was the only time to go — anywhere.

What I found especially charming was the almost complete absence of footloose foreigners like myself. I ambled up the whitewashed spiral ramp of the Rundetarn, or Round Tower, an observatory built for Christian IV in the 17th century.

It was empty most of the way up, except for Danish schoolchildren on visits to their capital who went scampering and sliding past me as if I were a referee or maybe just a marker on a downhill ski run.

At restaurants, where reservations were seldom necessary, I was greeted like a harbinger of spring; not with professional courtesy but with what I took to be real warmth. Denmark is an easy country for English speakers. Normally you can start in your own tongue and expect conversation to continue without missing a beat. Yet the language all around me in restaurants was Danish. I didn't understand a word but it seemed to me pleasing and suitable for Copenhagen.

I normally claim that I shun alcoholic drinks at lunch, but out of season in Copenhagen, I did not have to search for a rationalization for bending self-imposed rules. Coming in from the cold, it seemed masochistic to turn down a proffered aquavit.

In the evenings, my wife and I ate at some first-class fish restaurants. In particular, the Fiskehusets on Gammel Strand, an establishment that was refined without seeming overly so, either in its preparation of food or its surroundings, struck me as one to which I would like to return at any time. Restaurants are open until late at night in Copenhagen, which is fortunate because the temptation for one who loves herring as much as I do to sample one too many of the open sandwiches called smorrebrod at lunch is practically irresistible.

If I lived the year round in Copenhagen, I'd be happy to lunch every day at Ida Davidsen's, a restaurant on a street called Kongensgade that offers five or six kinds of herrings daily as well as an outstanding mussel soup and the establishment's own smoked duck, lamb, turkey and cheese.

Or maybe I should say every other day, since I would be at least as happy to enjoy my smorrebrod and schnapps at the Cafe Rex on Pilestraede. The day I had lunch there with a Danish editor I was the only foreigner in the place unless you count Billie Holiday and Lester Young, who were performing together in the background. Copenhagen is knowing and intense about jazz, so they seemed entirely at home.

As is often the case out of season in Scandinavia, there were fresh flowers on the table, a reminder that it was out of season only for flowers and foreigners like myself.

The museums were not only uncrowded, they were the way museums used to be before being converted into highbrow cultural fairs, made up of boutiques, bistros and stage sets for curators making their careers on catchy poster ideas. It was a surprise to discover that the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, a late 19th-century barn with a huge glass-roofed conservatory and lovely stained glass on the staircases, had 24 Gauguins along with important Bonnards and van Goghs.

Many of the paintings by Gauguin were from the early 1880s when he was still trying to paint like Pissarro, a point made in an understated manner by a juxtaposition of two similar rural scenes by the two artists. For nearly a half-hour, I shared the rooms in which these canvases hung with seven or eight other visitors, which made me feel magnanimous.

One of the most interesting of Copenhagen's many small museums was the Museum of the Danish Resistance Movement, which tells of the Nazi occupation, including the chapter in which the Danes protected the country's Jewish population from the Gestapo, enabling more than 6,500 of the 7,000 Danish Jews to escape to neutral Sweden.

The Resistance Museum is just across the street from a shop called Moller's that caters to old salts of various types from merchant seamen to yachtsmen. I'm no kind of sailor and shopping is normally my least favorite leisure activity. But out of season, on a gray wintry day, the sweaters and rain gear in the windows were suggestive of protection and warmth. Drawn inside, I found Moller's a good place to linger and browse.

ANOTHER shop called F. Petitgas, Denmark's only specialist in men's hats after 129 years in the business, had a similar appeal when I came upon it serendipitously on a pedestrian thoroughfare called Kobmagergade. I feigned an interest in a hat of brown fur — made of muskrat, it was the most expensive in the store at about $180 — then allowed myself to be distracted by Petitgas's vast array of merchandise from Stetsons to Borsalinos to deerstalkers before leaving bareheaded as always. The proprietor actually seemed gratified by my interest, not irritated that I had wasted his time.

By this point, I was feeling so mellow that I could even be led through the Royal Copenhagen china shop on Amagertorv, but only on the promise of being shown the tearoom on the top floor, where exquisite cakes and pastries are served on the establishment's own Blue Flower porcelain in a bright room furnished with plants, marble tables, gilt chairs, a piano and even a piano player. Only the thought of lunch at Ida Davidsen's kept me away from the only cake I've ever seen with a rice pudding filling.

The theory of out-of-season travel could be endlessly elaborated. The Alps or Caribbean in the summer might in fact be an easier test than Scandinavia in winter. But the ultimate test of the theory is that Scandinavia in winter makes me eager for Scandinavia in summer. Feeling that I've had it to myself, I'm almost willing to share. ■

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In Raskolnikov's St. Petersburg

by Serge Schmemann

LENINGRAD — "On an exceptionally hot evening early in July a young man came out of the garret in which he lodged in S. Place and walked slowly, as though in hesitation, toward K. Bridge."

So begins "Crime and Punishment," Fyodor Dostoyevsky's classic novel of murder and guilt. For more than a century readers throughout the world have followed the impoverished, radical student, Raskolnikov, on the twisted route from his hovel to the axmurder of a wretched pawnbroker, and on to repentance and confession.

It is a trail through the depths of one of the most intriguing psyches ever created by a novelist. And for Leningraders, it is a route that begins at the garret of 9 Stolyarny Place (now Przhevalsky Street) and turns toward Kokushkin Bridge over the Griboyedov Canal, a winding waterway named Yekaterinsky Canal before the Revolution but more commonly known as the "ditch."

Raskolnikov's meanderings take him among the streets, alleys, canals and squares of some of the worst slums of old St. Petersburg, where "no figure, however queer, would have caused surprise." A century ago Stolyarny Place boasted 16 drinking establishments in 14 buildings, and their "insufferable odor" mingled with plaster, dust and heat to create "that special Petersburg stench" that plagues Raskolnikov.

At the center of the area was the sprawling Hay Market Square, whose tradesmen, peddlers, beggars, thieves and prostitutes formed the teeming heart of Raskolnikov's world. At the center of the square Raskolnikov played out his repentance, where he "fell to his knees, bowed to the ground and kissed the filthy earth with pleasure and joy." The square is now the tidy Square of Peace, site of a busy bus terminal and decorated with the banners of the Soviet republics.

Yet Dostoyevsky's feverish students and ragged clerks, saintly prostitutes and wretched moneylenders still haunt the narrow streets and alleys branching off the twisting, granite-lined canal. The typically squat, crumbling tenements with their low entryways leading to squalid courtyards and dark, narrow stairwells have changed little from the time when Dostoyevsky himself lodged here, in the house next to Raskolnikov's.

Specific locales are sometimes disputed — some say Raskolnikov lived at 19 Grazhdanskaya Street, though everyone seems to agree that the murdered pawnbroker lived at No. 104 on the Griboyedov Canal. The search is intriguing because the writer plotted with a detective's precision.

On his way to commit his crime, for example, Raskolnikov displays an almost obsessive familiarity with the route, pointing to a long and meticulous preparation: "He didn't have far to walk; he even knew exactly how many steps there were from the gates of his house: exactly seven hundred and thirty."

The old woman's building, and No. 104, have a strategic advantage: They have separate exits to the canal and to a side street, enabling the murderer to leave by a different way than he came.

Sergei Schmemann, The New York Times

Dostoyevsky's study in his St. Petersburg apartment.

Raskolnikov's own garret is "under the roof of a high, five-storied house," and when he leaves on his fateful mission, he "caught his hat and began to descend his 13 steps cautiously, noiselessly, like a cat." At 9 Stolyarny, the corner stairwell leads 13 steps from the fourth floor to a garret.

The loft has been sealed off now, but the battered stone steps, illumined by dim, bare lightbulbs, seem eerily unchanged. Graffiti covered the uneven walls on a recent visit, a cat suddenly screeched from the shadows.

THE tour of "Dostoyevsky's Petersburg" is one of many such literary tours offered in Leningrad, Moscow and other cities, although in most cities they are not routinely offered in English for foreign tourists.

In a nation that worships its literature, places even remotely associated with great writers are lovingly maintained. Trips to places like Pushkin's estate at Mikhailovskoye or Tolstoy's at Yasnaya Polyana take on the attributes of pilgrimages.

The Dostoyevsky tour in Leningrad has always enjoyed a particular popularity, both because he evoked a city so different from the Leningrad of today or the imperial St. Petersburg, and because his throbbing, oppressive, overwhelming, beloved city was so central to his life and his novels.

The story is told how on his first arrival in the city at 16, Dostoyevsky stopped at the city gates and embraced his brother. It was city in which he would live for 30 years before and after his 10-year exile, lodging in 16 different rooms and apartments varying from the wretched to the moderately comfortable, where he would write his greatest works, and where he died on Feb. 9, 1881.

The museum was opened only in 1971, 11 years after the Soviet authorities began rehabilitating Dostoyevsky from the literary oblivion to which Stalin had tried to relegate him and his profoundly spiritual writings.

The apartment at the corner of Kuznechny and Dostoyevsky Streets is an appropriate place to finish a tour of Dostoyevsky's Petersburg. After the slums of Hay Market Square and the wastes of Siberia, the modest six-room apartment in a busy, commercial neighborhood seems a deserved respite.

The effort is on re-creating as closely as possible the writer's own setting — the brass doorbell, the painted plank floor, the patterned brown wallpaper, the wood-burning stoves are as they were when Dostoyevsky lived here. The apartment gives a good feel for the life of a citizen of modest means in prerevolutionary St. Petersburg.

In the study where Dostoyevsky worked and died, little electric bulbs have replaced the flames of the candles by which he wrote and of the votive lamp in front of the icon in the corner. But the tea in the glass on the desk is real, and changed regularly. ■

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DOONESBURY

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Apr. 11: Wiener Symphoniker, Arnold Schönberg-Chor, Nikolaus Harnoncourt, conductor (Haydn, "Die Schöpfung").
Apr. 11: Soloists of the Wiener Kammerorchesters (Laska, Haydn, Kodály, Brahms).
RECITALS — Apr. 12: Liederabend Elisabeth Söderström, Geoffrey Parsons, piano (Schubert, Sibelius, Wolf, Rachmaninov, Britten).

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●Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
EXHIBITION — To June 8: "Jewellery 1900-1925."
●Galerie Würthle (tel: 52.23.12).
EXHIBITION — To April 19: Oskar Kokoschka at 100.
●FESTIVAL — Britain in Vienna 1986: Music, theater, exhibitions.
Akademietheater, Burgtheater (tel: 53.24.0).
THEATER — British National Theatre — April 14-20 "Love for Love" (Congreve), "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
Künstlerhaus (1, Karlsplatz 5(tel:).
EXHIBITION — To April 14: British Design.
●Museum of the 20th Century, (tel. 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: "Aspects of Drawing, 1960-85."
●Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.45).
OPERA — April 11, 12, 15-17: "A Quiet Place" (Bernstein).
●Tanz '86 International Dance Festival (tel: 57.71.51).
BALLET — Apr. 13, 14: Ballet der Wiener Staatsoper.
Apr. 14: Budapest Opera Ballet.
April 15-17: Tanztheater Wien.
●Volksoper (tel: 53.24.0).
OPERA — Apr. 14: "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" (Nicolai).
Apr. 12, 18: "Giustino" (Handel).
Apr. 13: "Das Land des Lächelns" (Lehár).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Credit Communal de Belgique (tel: 214.41.11).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: "Toulouse Lautrec, selected works," 50 paintings and 30 lithographs and drawings.
●Cirque Royal (tel: 218.20.15).
OPERA — Apr. 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24: "La Veuve Joyeuse" (Léhar).
●Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 512.23.39).
OPERA — Apr. 12-27: "La Finta Giardiniera" (Mozart).

ENGLAND

LONDON, To April 19: London International Opera Festival (premiere 1986) features opera, recitals, films, lectures, opera in the streets (tel: 720.76.10).
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 13: "A Noise in Your Eye": Sound sculptures which visitors may "play." Includes works by François Baschet, Ken Gray, Hugh Davies.
To April 27: "Art and Time." Time and motion in modern art, including works by Dali, Magritte, Warhol, Man Ray.
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — Apr. 11-24: "Mephisto" (Ariane Mnouchkine).
Apr. 16-26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).
The Pit — Apr. 11-24: "Il Candelaio" (Bruno).
Apr. 10-26: "Philistines" (Gorky).
●National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
THEATER — Apr. 14-16, 21-24: "The Threepenny Opera" (Brecht).
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.75.02).
BALLET — Apr. 11, 16, 19, 30: "Romeo and Juliet" (MacMillan / Prokofiev).
OPERA — Apr. 12, 15: "Semiramide" (Rossini).
Apr. 14, 18, 23, 26: "Il barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 27: "Forty Years of Modern Art 1945-1985."
To May 11: David Hockney: "Moving Focus," lithographs 1984-86.
Until Apr. 11: "Posters of the Forties and Fifties."
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.
To June 1: Photographs by British photographer Roger Mayne.
To June 1: Chess in Art and Society. 1700-1900.
OXFORD, Ashmolean Museum, (tel: 0865. 57.5.22).
To April 20: "Impressionist Drawings," over 80 works, including pastels and watercolors.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789. 69191).
THEATER — To Apr 19: "Romeo and Juliet" (Shakespeare).

FRANCE

LYON, Opéra (tel: (78).28.09.69).
OPERA — To Apr. 20: "La Finta Giardiniera" (Mozart).
PARIS, American Center (tel: 43.35.21.50).
THEATER — Apr. 15-19: Performances by the St. Quentin Drama workshop of "Waiting for Godot," to mark Samuel Beckett's 80th anniversary.
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 5: Vienna 1880-1938, Birth of a Century.
To May 26: "Joze Plecnik, architect (1872-1957)."
To May 11: "François Morellet": a retrospective comprising 60 abstract and geometric works.
●Chapelle Saint-Louis de la Saltpétière (tel: 45.40.62.89).
EXHIBITION — Apr. 15-May 10: "Distances," an exhibit of painting and sculpture by 50 contemporary artists including François Morellet, Sol Lewitt, Kenneth Noland.
●Ecole des Beaux Arts (42.60.34.57).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: Roland Topor.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
To June 16: "Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art": sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
Apr. 12-July 28: 250 works by 19th century French sculptors (including Rude, Bourdelle, Maillol, Degas).
●Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
EXHIBITION — To April 13: A retrospective of the work of Diego Giacometti: furniture and decorative art.
●Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95).
EXHIBITION — To May 4: Retrospective of the work of sculptor James Pradier (1790-1852).
●Musée Marmottan (tel: 42.24.07.02).
EXHIBITION — To May 11: 36 paintings from the collection of the Reader's Digest, including works by Renoir, Van Gogh, Degas, Pissaro, Manet.
●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: 170 engravings by Rembrandt.
●Petit Opportun (tel: 42.36.01.36).
JAZZ — To Apr. 15: Pepper Adams, baritone saxaphone.
●Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50).
BALLET — Apr. 16: 17, 19, 22, 25: Soirée M. Béjart: "Le Sacré du Printemps." "Arepo," "Boléro," "Salomé," "Huit Clos."
OPERA — Apr. 15, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
●Salle Gaveau (tel: 45.63.20.30).
RECITALS — Apr. 14: Jean-Louis Haguenauer, piano.
Apr. 15: Milette Alexander, Frank Daykin, piano, "L'art de la Fugue" (J.-S. Bach).
●Salle Pleyel (tel: 42.63.02.96).
CONCERTS — Apr. 11: Orchestre de Paris Choir, Carlo Maria Giulini, conductor, Barbara Hendricks, soprano, Hakan Hagegard, baritone (Schubert, Fauré).
Apr. 14: Orchestre Colonne, Claude Bardon, conductor, Gérard Poulet, soloist (Prokofiev, Dutilleux, Brahms).
Apr. 16, 17: Semyon Bychkov, conductor, Shlomo Mintz, violin (Beethoven, Bruch, Shostakovitch).
●Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 47.20.36.37).
CONCERTS — Apr. 14: "Requiem" (Verdi), Choir and Orchestra of the National Opera, Sofia, Emil Tchakarov, conductor.
OPERA — Apr. 11, 13, 16: "Guerre et Paix" (Prokofiev), Rousslan Raytscheff, conductor.
Apr. 12: "Khovantchina" (Mussorgsky), (concert version) Emil Tcharkarov, conductor.
●Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 42.61.19.83).
OPERA — Apr. 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 29: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
●Théâtre National de l'Odéon (tel: 43.25.70.32).
MARSEILLE, Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: (91).54.77.75).
EXHIBITION — Apr. 12-June 30: "The Planet in Panic": The infinences and spread of Surrealism, 1938-47.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Apr. 11, 17, 19: "Die Soldaten" (Zimmermann).
Apr. 12, 15: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Apr. 13: "Katja Kabanowa" (Janacek).
●Haus am Waldsee .
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: Aspects of Italian art. Italian painting since the 1960s.
COLOGNE, Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
EXHIBITION — April 16-May 11: Russian avant-garde art 1910-1930 from the collection of the Ludwig Museum in Cologne.
●Rudolf Kicken Galerie (tel: 21.02.34).
April 12-May 24: Hans Poelzig, Architectural Drawings.
HAMBURG, Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: Oskar Kokoschka, drawings and watercolors, 1907-24.
●Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe.
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: Kokoschka's costumes, set designs for the theater.
●Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
Apr. 17, 19, 30: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini).
HANOVER, Sprengel Museum, (tel: 168.38.75) .
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 20: Retrospective exhibit of 300 works by Kurt Schwitters (1887-1948).
MUNICH, Nationaltheater (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA — Apr. 12: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
Apr. 16, 25: "Carmen" (Bizet).
Apr. 27, 30: "La Forza del Destino" (Verdi).
Apr. 28: "Aida" (Verdi).
●Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
EXHIBITION — To April 17: Works by Emilio Vedova.
STUTTGART, Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
To Apr. 27: German Art in the 20th Century: paintings, sculpture 1905-1985.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Bargello (tel: 21.08.01), and Gipsoteca.
EXHIBITION — To May 30: "Homage to Donatello," commemorating the 600th anniversary of the sculptor's birth.
●Biblioteca Nazionale (tel: 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To April 29: Etchings by German artists in 18th century Florence.
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 20: Works by Belgian non-figurative sculptor and painter Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).
●Teatro alla Scala (tel: 809.126).
BALLET — Balanchine-Ballette: Apr. 16, 17, 19, 23: "Balletto Imperiale" (Tchaikovsky), "Pas de Deux" (Tchaikovsky), "Il figliol prodigo" (Prokofiev).
OPERA — Apr. 11, 13: "La Sonnambula" (Bellini).
Apr. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29: "Aida" (Verdi).
ROME, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: Giulio Turcato: 100 paintings, sculptures from the 1940s to the present.
●Palazzo Venezia, (tel: 679.88.65).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 25: "Greek Renaissance and late Hellenism in Italy."
●Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55).
OPERA — Apr. 12, 15, 18, 20: "Herodiade" (Massenet).
VENICE, ●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)."
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
EXHIBITION — To June 29: The photography of Ansel Adams.
●Palazzo Venier dei Leoni, Guggenheim Collection (tel: 293.47).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 15: European painting 1910-1960. Includes works by Klee, Picasso, Kandinsky, and Mondrian from the Guggenheim collection in New York.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Oper (tel: 25.54.54).
OPERA — Apr. 13, 15, 18, 21: "the CIVIL warS" (Glass).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Gran Teatre del Liceu (tel: 318.92..77).
OPERA — Apr. 13, 15: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
MADRID, Fundacion Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: "Max Ernst (1891-1976)": A retrospective comprising 127 works.
●Fundacion Santillana.
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 17: "Madrid-Paris-Madrid" — works by contemporary Spanish painter Eduardo Arroyo.
●Caja de Pensiones, (tel: 435.51.43).
EXHIBITION — To May 11: Spanish painting, 1981-86, new acquistions of the Fundación.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Nov.: Brancusi's "The Muse", and works by Arp, Calder, Degas, Giacometti, Moore.
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — Through May 1: "Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections."
To June 22: "Gothic and Renaissance Art in Nuremberg."
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 15: Mies van der Rohe, Centennial Exhibition: drawings, photographs, architectural models, furniture.
●Whitney Museum of American Art (tel. 570.36.33).
EXHIBITION — Apr. 11-June 19: Yasuo Kuniyoski (1889-1935).

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Pushing for Deregulation In Europe's Tight Skies

by Roger Collis

MOST airline regulations in Western Europe — except those governing safety — are against the interests of the passenger, says a recent report by Britain's National Consumer Council. The report, commissioned by the government, calls for an end to the airline cartels that are keeping scheduled air fares artificially high and preventing people from flying directly on the carrier of their choice to where they really want to go.

"It's high time to abolish restrictions on fares, on how many passengers can be carried on a route, on which airlines can fly what routes and just how many airlines can compete on any single route," says Michael Montague, the NCC's chairman. "To show its EC partners that it means business, the U.K. government should give notice that it will tear up its agreements with other member governments unless they comply with the competition rules laid down by the Treaty of Rome."

Tough talk. But it is exactly what is needed to strengthen the hands of the British and Dutch governments — the prime proponents of deregulation. The 255-page NCC report is based on more than a year's research and evidence collected from 113 organizations — including airlines, governments and consumer bodies. It is a clearly reasoned argument for deregulation, U.S. style, and will become a source book for students of this passionately boring subject. It makes 30 recommendations ranging from the opening of air routes to fair competition, the abolition of subsidies to state carriers, compensation for death, injury and loss and an end to monopoly exploitation of airlines and passengers by airport authorities.

"The report exposes many of the myths perpetrated by the establishment to maintain the status quo. For example, "Many airlines assured us that their fares were strictly related to costs," says Niraj Deva, chairman of the committee that produced the report. "But that tells you nothing about their efficiency. Where airlines have a virtual monopoly of some routes, or there are cost agreements between countries and their airlines, this can keep fares up and even stop some services being offered altogether. There is no incentive to find out what passengers want or to be more efficient."

Efficiency derived from free competition is what deregulation is all about. But it is naive to think that this will happen overnight in Europe. More likely is a buildup of pressures that will lead to gradual reform. The European Community Commission is threatening to take member governments to court by mid-1986 by invoking the EC competition rules if progress is not made toward implementing its deregulation formula, Memorandum 2. This provides for "tariff zones" that would fix maximum and minimum prices on air routes and leave the airlines to fight it out within those terms. Bowing to the inevitable, the airlines have come up with a watered down proposal to apply tariff zones to discount but not to normal fares.

What is likely is a stale compromise that might even deflect further reforms. Capacity restrictions would still apply and there would be no freedom for new airlines to operate or new routes to be opened up. The issue is complicated by the Nouvelles Frontières test case before the European Court, in which France's second largest tour operator was taken to court by the government for illegal discounting. The ruling, expected any day, could outlaw uncompetitive price fixing by airlines. The way might then be open to test whether capacity sharing and route restrictions with a bilateral air service agreement are also illegal.

For example, Virgin Atlantic might apply to fly from London to Paris, and on being turned down by the French or British government, take the matter to the EC Court or Commission. Or British Caledonian might unilaterally decide to double its capacity on a similar route. If successful, this would be a major step toward taking air transport from the political to the commercial arena where it belongs, like any other product.

In the last two years, European protectionism has been eroded by a series of bilateral agreements that Britain has forged with West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium. These have increased traffic and reduced fares between these countries and triggered fare reductions to Switzerland and France. The British-Dutch agreement (a virtual free skies regime) has been a huge success. Traffic on the London-Amsterdam route has grown almost twice as fast as traffic between these cities and other points in Europe. Some fares have come down and restrictions on others have been eased. A dozen airlines are serving four airports in the Netherlands and 23 in Britain. There are more points in Britain with a direct service to Schiphol than to Heathrow.

British report calls for an end to air restrictions

An British-Belgian air traffic agreement signed last October is the most liberal in Europe. British and Belgian airlines are free to operate whatever services and fares and at whatever frequency they wish, subject only to disapproval by both governments. A seminal feature of the agreement is that airlines can combine services to more than one point in either country and to points in other European states. Such agreements can have a domino effect by siphoning off traffic from neighboring countries unless they too adopt some form of deregulation. The NCC report urges the British government to join with other willing partners to form a liberal block of countries with similar agreements. According to Fod Barnes, senior research officer at NCC, the British claim to be attempting this. Certainly the Dutch are like-minded.

Contrary to many predictions (and hopes), U.S. deregulation has been an immense success. Certainly there have been airline bankruptcies, but those surviving have become lean and efficient. In fact there are 100 new scheduled carriers. The NCC's Barnes quotes an IATA document that "from the passengers' point of view, deregulation in the U.S. has not led to an interruption of service." An eloquent testimonial! There are fears of an oligopoly, with four or five major carriers dominating the market. But as the NCC reports points out, "Current regulatory practice almost guarantees that scheduled air services in Europe are run on an oligopolistic basis."

The report shows how U.S.-style deregulation could be made to work in Europe despite the doomsday prognostications of the protectionists and how existing and new regulations can take care of crucial matters such as safety, predatory behavior (both in fares and dumping capacity), and monopolistic practices of airlines and airports. The NCC hopes to get its message to consumer organizations who would put pressure on governments and in the corridors of Brussels.

Taxpayers of Europe unite: You have nothing to lose but air travel restrictions. ■

TRAVEL

Futuristic Brasília Gets Its Second Wind

by Alan Riding

BRASILIA — Laid out with precision beside an artificial lake on a green landscaped plain, engulfed by distant horizons and a vast, always changing sky, Brasília is a monument to dreams — the generations-old dream of moving Brazil's capital inland and the dream of President Juscelino Kubitschek to build a city in just three years. On April 21, 1960, when the capital was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília, both dreams were fulfilled.

Today Brasília is alive with new dreams. Having served as headquarters of a military regime, it is now blossoming into the political center of a democratic country. The three aging fathers of Brasília — the urban planner, Lucio Costa, 84; the architect, Oscar Niemeyer, 78, and the landscape artist, Roberto Burle Marx, 76 — have been called in to repair damage to their designs caused by the succession of military regimes, and moves are afoot to provide the culture, entertainment, urban life and sense of identity that a 26-year-old city with 1.6 million inhabitants deserves.

For visitors, the draw of Brasília is not its night spots or restaurants or theaters — at least, not in the foreseeable future. Rather, most tourists come out of curiosity. Some find the broad avenues and modernistic edifices daringly majestic; others consider Brasília so overplanned as to be inhospitable, yet they seize the opportunity to see a 21st-century city in 1986.

The contrast between rulers and ruled may help explain Brasília. The rulers — bureaucrats and politicians — tend to live in Brasília proper, the carefully sculptured area referred to as the Pilot Plan. The ruled — those in the construction and service industries — live 10 to 20 miles away in a dozen satellite towns where housing, health and education services are often inadequate.

Both groups are made up of migrants, with more and more of their children born here. But while most of the rulers come from the more developed south of the country and frequently visit their families in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo or Belo Horizonte, the majority of the ruled come from the impoverished northeast and rarely return to their original homes to visit. As a result, Brasília's emerging character — seen through its fiestas, handcrafts, manners and dialect — is increasingly being shaped by northeasterners.

A MAP is the best place to start, so that Brasília's dramatic airplane shape can be understood. Its fuselage, with the country's center of power placed in the cockpit, contains government buildings, banks, offices and hotels, while endless blocks of apartments and occasional shopping areas — known as superquadras and identified by letters and numbers — fill two sweeping wings.

Visitors soon discover that Brasília was not built for pedestrians. They have the choice of hiring a taxi — the rate should be negotiated but should not exceed the equivalent of $8 an hour — or taking a three-hour guided tour (about $10 a person) on a bus that passes most hotels around 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. every day. Advise your reception desk that you'd like to take the tour.

For the do-it-yourself visitor, the best place to start is the Kubitschek Monument, known as the Memorial JK (open daily from 9 A.M. to noon, entry fee 30 cents). It not only contains the tomb of the city's founder but also a museum with a record of the dreams and adventures that preceded Brasília's creation.

Moving down the fuselage, visitors should stop next at the television tower, which has an observation deck 250 feet above the ground where, with map in hand, they can survey the city.

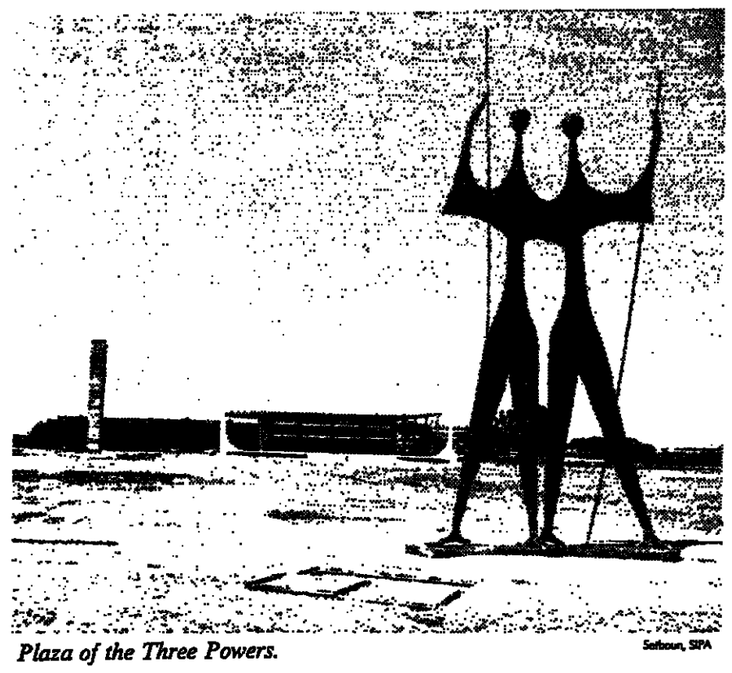
Eyes focus immediately on the broad Esplanade of the Ministries. On one side stands the round National Cathedral, with its 16 arched columns sweeping upward to form the spikes of a crown of thorns. As unusual as it is, it should soon be even more impressive after stained-glass windows are installed. The National Theater, decorated on one side with a huge sculpture of cubes, stands across a wide stretch of green.

The ministry buildings lining the avenue are all identical, more functional than interesting. But they were probably so designed to heighten the contrast to those that lie beyond: the beautiful Justice Ministry, with waterfalls springing from its facade, and opposite, the elegant Foreign Ministry in Itamarati Palace and then the huge Plaza of Three Powers, lined with the towers and convex and concave bowls of Congress, the president's Planalto Palace and the Supreme Court.

THE huge flagpole that almost dominates the square was a nationalist symbol erected by a past military regime. Concluding that it would be too expensive to dismantle the flagpole, the new civilian government asked Niemeyer to design a Pantheon of Liberty, a monument containing the engraved names of the country's heroes, for the fourth side of the plaza. The monument will be unveiled on April 21, the anniversary of the death of Tancredo Neves, the president-elect who died last year without taking office. Even then Brasília will not be completed — a National Library, National Archives and National Museum have sites but no budget.

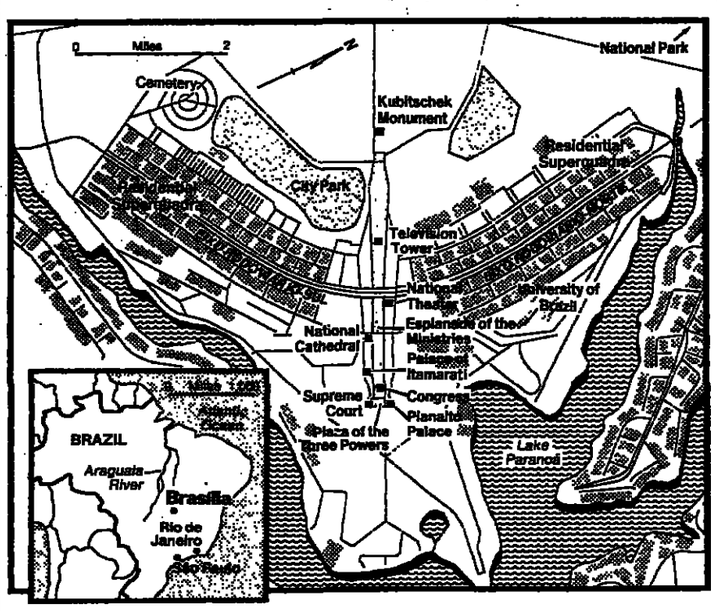
Outside the central area, the Dom Bosco Church, with its stunning stained-glass windows in different shades of blue, also merits a visit, while City Park, a 1,000-acre splash of green, offers tennis, jogging tracks, picnic facilities and a swimming pool with artificial waves.

The National Theater, which contains three auditoriums, is increasingly the center of Brasília's cultural life. Its high point for the year will be four performances by the Bolshoi Ballet between May 7 and 10, but throughout the year it has a busy calendar of theater, dance and music, featuring Brazilian and foreign artists. Tickets for the ballet can be bought only in Brasília at branches of the Bank of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Banerj) at $75 a person for a minimum of two performances. The capital's new cultural authorities are also making an effort to breathe life into the two-year-old Brasília Art Museum, which contains works by Brazilian artists and offers frequent special exhibitions.



Plaza of the Three Powers.

Selbourn, SIPA



The New York Times

Perhaps more unusual are the museums at the Federal Savings Bank (open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. Tuesday to Friday and 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturday) and the Central Bank (open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Tuesday to Friday and from 2 to 6 P.M. on Saturday), both of which record Brazil's agitated economic history through old bank notes, coins, gold nuggets and documents. The new Ethnographic Museum (open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tuesday to Saturday) provides a panoramic view of Brazil from prehistoric times to contemporary Indian cultures. No entry fee is charged at these museums.

Seemingly set in the middle of nowhere, Brasília can nevertheless serve as a springboard for other trips. Visitors can either negotiate with a taxi driver, obtain a car and a guide through a travel agency or rent a car. Three travel agencies with offices in the Hotel Nacional are Presmic (225-5515), Toscano (225-4288) and Valetur (224-7166). Among car-rental agencies are Unidas (225-5191), InterLocadora (248-5659) and National (223-2638). They offer a variety of cars at prices ranging from $15 to $30 a day.

Cristalina, a town 80 miles south of Brasília, is a favorite for visitors interested in semi-precious stones. Closer by, Planaltina, one of the satellite towns, was, in fact, founded in 1859 and retains much of its colonial atmosphere. It has a popular handcraft market, with wood, ceramic, leather, metal and straw goods.

For nature lovers, Brasília is surrounded by numerous lakes, waterfalls and parks, with the National Park of Brasília offering an enjoyable venue for walks. From Brasília, two-day and three-day fishing trips to the Araguaia River, about 250 miles to the southwest, can also be arranged. You can expect to catch pacu, surubim, dourado and the inimitable piranha. A three-day trip, including air fare, runs around $400 a person.

BRASILIA'S hotels are bunched together in — where else? — the Sector of Hotels, and all look very much alike. But only two, the Nacional (226-8180) and the Carlton (224-8819), are five-star hotels, so judged for the services they provide rather than any memorable luxury. Each charges around $50 a night for two, including breakfast. Visiting U.S. government delegations tend to stay at the Carlton, but the Nacional's appeal is the fact that it is beside a mall where most airlines, car-rental outlets and travel agencies have offices.

In the forest of other nearby hotels, the San Marco (226-2193) and the St. Paul Park (226-1515) stand out, if only because they offer live American television via dish antennas. Rates for two including breakfast run about $40 a night in each. A similar rate is charged at the Eron Brasília (226-2125), the Phenicia (224-3125) and the Bristol (225-6170). But cheaper hotels are available, such as the Brasília Imperial (225-7050), where bed and breakfast for two is $15.

Eating out is becoming more interesting. Not long ago, this writer found himself always being taken to Tarantella at 203 Sul, a haunt for opposition politicians during the military regime. Renamed Piantella (224-9408), it offers good Italian food, with a three-course meal for two without wine running about $25. But Florentino (223-7577) at 402 Sul, a branch of a restaurant in Rio de Janeiro, is more fashionable, and a reservation saves a long wait. It offers an assortment of international and Brazilian dishes, but the chef recommends roast lamb from Argentina, surubim and muqueca de Itaparica, a dish from the state of Bahia consisting of shrimp, fish, lobster, octopus and squid cooked in palm oil and coconut milk. The Gaf Restaurant (248-1754), in the Gilberto Salomão commercial center, is also a local favorite and for Saturday lunch offers an excellent feijoada (stew of black beans, dried meat, sausages and pork). In Florentino and Gaf, a three-course meal for two without wine is about $30.

Many visitors like to try the churrascarias, large unadorned establishments that specialize in all kinds of meat. Brasília has many, but three stand out, none requiring reservations: Porteira dos Pampas (225-6313), whose code-like address is SCEN, trecho 01. cj. 14. but most taxi drivers know it by name; Pampa (SCEE, bl. B; 233-9621)) and Chamas (SIG, q. 03, bl. B; 225-6071). You can eat all the meat you want for about $10.

The most popular discothèque is the Corte Club in the St. Paul Park Hotel, open on Fridays and Saturdays after 10. Music and dancing are also found every evening at Tropicalia and L'Escalier (both in the Gilberto Salomão Center) as well as at Grog's (Gilbertinho Commercial Center). If you drink caipirinha, a mixture of sugar-based cachaça liquor, lemon and sugar, rather than imported Scotch, a late night out should not run more than $15 a person.

Some visitors see Brasília in a day arriving in the morning and leaving at dusk. It can be done, though 24 hours or even 48 hours is preferable to avoid a mad rush. There is plenty of flexibility since flights connect Brasília with all principal Brazilian cities several times a day. From Rio de Janeiro, the round-trip fare for the 75-minute flight is $125. Expect to spend a total of about $40 more for taxis to get to and from each airport.

A wage and price freeze to fight rampant inflation was decreed Feb. 28, and this has made life easier for visitors by stabilizing the exchange rate and removing some of the many zeroes previously attached to even the smallest bill. Now, $1 is worth 13.80 cruzados at the official exchange rate and around 16.50 cruzados at the floating — but equally legal — parallel rate give by most travel agencies and hotels. Credit cards, though, are subject to the official rate so it's advisable to carry a fair amount of cash or traveler's checks. Dollar prices mentioned above were based on the parallel rate. ■

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Producer

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of the House and a longtime political ally of Paleologos. Keverian promises support for the bill.

The last man to see is Governor Michael Dukakis. He has endorsed the bill, so this visit is more for thanks than persuasion.

THURSDAY, 12:20 P.M. — In a basement conference room of the Milford Plaza Hotel, Zollo sits on a panel convened by the Drama Desk organization. The topic is the Tony Awards program, and Zollo's fellow panelists include Colleen Dewhurst, the president of Actors Equity; Gerald Schoenfeld, the chairman of the Shubert Organization, and Isbelle Stevenson, president of the American Theater Wing.

Although some reporters are in attendance, the Drama Desk is basically a body of Broadway insiders, and the talk of the commercial theater's woes is candid. "The problem is not with the Tony Awards," producer Ivan Bloch puts it. "The problem is with Broadway." Even Schoenfeld, usually bullish, acknowledges that Broadway no longer commands a sizable audience for serious theater.

The same issue ignites Zollo. The problem with the Tony Awards, he maintains, is that they treat dramas like unwanted offspring, to be hurried off the stage. And why, while Zollo is at it, don't the Tony Awards open up to Off Broadway shows, like Sam Shepard's "A Lie of the Mind."

Later he lights into the Tony telecast itself. "There's this whole idea that the word 'play' is a fearful concept," he says. "Why don't we have Dustin Hoffman, Mike Nichols, William Hurt, Meryl Streep present awards and talk about theater? I'd like just five more minutes to talk about serious theater. We have too much of TV stars tap-dancing to 40-year-old musicals. We need to reflect the excitement of serious theater."

FRIDAY, 1 P.M. — Zollo, just finished with breakfast at Joe Allen's restaurant with the creative team for "Carrie," walks next door to Orso for lunch with Gene Parseghian and Joanna Ross of the Triad agency.

The mood is somber, because Triad represents both Ed Harris and Judith Ivey, the costars of George Furth's play "Precious Sons." The reviews this morning were not encouraging, Zollo can sympathize.

"It's too bad," Zollo says. "It always is. It's just going to be a long row to hoe. To keep it running, they may be in for $1 million."

This conversation turns from the general to the specific. Amy Irving, a Triad client, has decided against doing "Camille."

'She just didn't like the play enough," Parseghian says.

"Well, it was a wonderful idea," Zollo says, sighing. "But it won't happen now."

Parseghian brings up "The Widow's Blind Date." Are you definitely doing it? he asks.

"I'm 'definitely' doing it," Zollo says, "if Kathleen Turner is 'definitely' doing it. There are two good roles for men. You have a lot of men. How about Ed Harris?"

He gets no immediate answer and changes the subject to Kevin Kline, one of the candidates for the title role in "Willy Rivers." Kline is now weighing film offers. And Miss Ross doesn't care for the play.

Zollo: "Why not?"

Ross: "Have you ever read "Tooth of the Crime?"

Zollo "Well, I'm not a Shepard fan, except for 'True West.' But I think 'Willy Rivers' is an important play."

Ross: "What if Kevin isn't interested? You definitely need someone degenerate for Willy."

Zollo: "Like?"

Ross: "Bruce Willis."

Zollo: "Bruce Willis? 'Moonlighting?' Can this guy act on stage?"

Ross: "He was Eddie in 'Fool for Love.' "

Everyone laughs, because Zollo doesn't like the play. Parseghian offers Mickey Rourke, but Zollo brings up Kline again, saying he needs a heroic quality in Willy.

"Kevin's heroism is not solely rock 'n' roll heroism," Ross says. "It's also Byronic." She wants Zollo to consider Ed Harris.

"He's bald," Zollo says.

"He's sexy," Ross says.

Zollo agrees that Harris is a fine actor — he had sought him for "Hurlyburly" — and maybe a good idea for Willy.

When the check arrives, Zollo pays. Then he wags his finger at Parseghian and says, "Kevin Kline."

A few hours later, Zollo is in his office, looking back over the week. His British business is hopping, but Broadway remains a case of projects tantalizingly near completion — as many of them have been for weeks or even months — yet still missing the last bit to complete the jigsaw puzzle. The situation, and the frustration, is all too common for any independent Broadway producer.

And of course, the week is not really finished. Tomorrow Zollo and his companion Barbara Ligeti-Hewitt, will go to see "Social Security." Sunday he is to meet Terry Hands about "Carrie." But tonight, tonight a basketball game on television sounds good. ■

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David Rayfiel

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Pollack, for his help on the director's first feature film, "The Slender Thread," in 1965. Back then, there was no money in the budget for extra writers. "I did it as a friend, not for money," Rayfiel recalls. "But Sydney wanted me to have something, so he bought the Selectric." His black VW Rabbit convertible was also a gift. Barbra Streisand gave it to him for his advice on a few scenes of "Yentl."

These days, Rayfiel can command more for his services. His fee for an original screenplay is about half a million dollars; on rewrites, he is usually paid for his time, earning between $20,000 and $25,000 a week. Inevitably, he says, his involvement with a movie begins with a "three-week call" from a producer or director. "I pick up the phone and someone tells me, 'We've got a script here. It's almost ready, just needs a little work. Shouldn't take more than three weeks to fix it.' It's always three weeks. Six months later, I'm finished."

Writers who revise screenplays are often called "script doctors," and among the most acclaimed of these, in addition to Rayfiel, are Robert Towne, Elaine May and Alvin Sargent. Rayfiel doesn't care for the label. Almost every movie writer, he points out, has at one time or another had his work revised, by himself or others.

Rayfiel calls himself a "utility man" who fills in where necessary, firming up the structure here, providing character development there, and — his forte — putting color in the cheeks of pale, listless dialogue. If there is a talent he readily admits to possessing, it's an ear for rhythms in speech, for how people talk — and for dramatic confrontations.

Rayfiel compares the "sound" of his dialogue to jazz. He has a particular fondness for the tenor saxophonists of the 1940s — Lester Young, Coleman Hawkins, Ben Webster, all master improvisers. "I love music that's played off the beat," he says, "and I try to capture the same feeling in writing. I go over scenes, looking for a bit of movement or a rhythm change, so that a line of dialogue doesn't come out right on the note. It should be deflected in some way, just like good jazz."

WHILE he doesn't necessarily prefer revising screenplays to writing his own, Rayfiel says he does find it easier. "Sometimes you do your best work with someone else's material, because the process doesn't begin as personally," he explains.

Rayfiel's writing, says Redford, "has a ruefulness, a sadness and sometimes an anger, that I connect with. Life doesn't always work out the way you want it to; people disappoint you. David's characters know this, yet they have a sense of nobility in dealing with it."

Examples of lines that, as Jane Fonda says, "jump out at you," are scattered throughout Rayfiel's work.

The following exchange from "Jeremiah Johnson" is between the hero and the grizzled mountain man, Bear Claw, who years before had taught him how to survive in the high country:

Johnson: "Would you happen to know the month of the year?"

Bear Claw: "Surely wouldn't. I'm sorry, Pilgrim."

Johnson: "March, mebbe April."

Bear Claw: "March mebbe. Don't believe April . . . 'member down below? March is a green and muddy month. Folks like it. Farmers."

Rayfiel was born and reared in Brooklyn, where his father, Leo F. Rayfiel, was a district court judge and a congressman. He enrolled at Brooklyn College thinking he would become a doctor or a research biologist. But after discovering he had more aptitude for creative writing than for math or science, he switched to English. Rayfiel's studies were interrupted by World War II, during which he served as an Army lieutenant in Europe. After graduation, he drove a bus, attended the Yale drama school, married the actress Lila Paris, and, before being recalled briefly to active duty during the Korean War, began writing plays.

During the '50s he worked at a variety of jobs, mostly in television, while his agent, Audrey Wood, tried to find a producer for his plays. Rayfiel was a writer for a late-night show called "America After Dark" and for "Who Do You Trust?" starring Johnny Carson. In 1962, his play "PS 193," with James Earl Jones, was produced Off-Broadway by the Writers' Stage Company. That led to several assignments for television dramas, one of which, a Chrysler Theater production called "Something About Lee Wiley" was directed by a young actor-director named Sydney Pollack.

The relationship between the two has dominated Rayfiel's career in movies. One of the few Pollack films Rayfiel has not contributed to is "Tootsie," although during filming Pollack was in frequent contact by phone. "I guess I'm sort of Ward Bond to Sydney's John Ford," Rayfiel says.

Rayfiel's anonymity is a matter of choice — his own. It's also a matter of conviction. "You can't have a credit that reads, 'Screenplay by John Smith, except for scenes 192 and 200, which are by David Rayfiel,' " he says. "These are not my stories. How can I take credit for them?"

Ironically, one of the few movies Rayfiel has gotten screen credit for is "Lipstick," made in 1976, about a model (played by Margaux Hemingway) who is raped by a crazed musician. The critics did not treat the movie kindly, and Rayfiel doesn't blame them. "There was a moment when I had a chance to back out and take my name off it," he recalls. "I should have; I didn't. Now Sydney needles me. He says I better start taking credit for some of the things I do or I'll only be remembered as the guy who wrote 'Lipstick.' "

Rayfiel is tall and thin, with a full head of steel-gray hair. He dresses casually, in turtlenecks and jeans, and is a creature of habit. Most days he rises before dawn and writes until noon. He has a light lunch, takes a brisk, two-mile walk to the Sacandaga Reservoir and back, then reads until 5:30, when it's time for dinner. He is usually in bed by shortly after 9. Rayfiel also avoids, at almost any cost, gatherings of more than four people. He'd rather read a book, preferably on zoology, which is his avocation.

When the call came last year to revise "The Morning After," Rayfiel was working on a screenplay about the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire for Barbra Streisand and Jane Fonda. He has now resumed work — as the principal writer, not the reviser — on that script. But chances are good that he will have further interruptions. Pollack will probably call and say, as he usually does, "David, I need access to your brain." And Rayfiel will probably say, as he usually does, "That's O.K., I'm not using it." He will revise another script, and be reluctant about taking credit for it.

"I guess it's like the medieval stonecutters who worked on the cathedrals," he says. "There's all that elaborate work. The saints were carved by one guy, the cherubs by someone else. They didn't care about getting credit; they knew what they'd done. I'm like that. I'm the guy who does the cherubs." ■

This article was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

April 10

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.90	2.74	May	2.95½	2.98	2.85	2.86¾	—.07¼
3.10	2.46½	Jul	2.50½	2.51	2.46	2.46¼	—.04½
2.99	2.49	Sep	2.52	2.53	2.48½	2.49	—.03½
3.08¼	2.57	Dec	2.60¾	2.60¾	2.56	2.56	—.04½
2.87	2.61	Mar	2.61½	2.61¾	2.57	2.57	—.04¾
2.62	2.60	May				2.57	—.02½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,921					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,105 off 269							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.91¼	2.22½	May	2.28½	2.29½	2.27	2.28	—.00¼
2.86	2.20½	Jul	2.20¼	2.21¾	2.18½	2.19¼	—.01½
2.70	2.04½	Sep	2.04¼	2.05¼	2.02¾	2.03	—.01¾
2.35½	2.00¾	Dec	2.00½	2.01¼	1.99	1.99¼	—.02
2.42½	2.09½	Mar	2.09½	2.10¼	2.07¾	2.07¾	—.02
2.42	2.13¾	May	2.13½	2.13¾	2.12	2.12¼	—.01½
2.22	2.14½	Jul	2.15	2.15	2.12¾	2.12¾	—.01¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 46,844					
Prev. Day Open Int. 115,573 up 4,115							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.57	4.89	May	5.25	5.29¼	5.21½	5.24¾	+.01¾
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.21½	5.27¼	5.17½	5.22¾	+.02¼
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.19½	5.26	5.17½	5.21¼	+.02
5.51½	4.96	Sep	5.10½	5.14	5.08½	5.10	
5.56½	4.98	Nov	5.09	5.11¾	5.04½	5.07¾	—.01
5.65	5.09	Jan	5.16¼	5.21	5.14	5.16¼	—.00½
5.75	5.19½	Mar	5.24½	5.29	5.22½	5.26	—.00½
5.56	5.31	May	5.31	5.33¼	5.27½	5.30½	—.01½
5.50	5.41	Jul				5.35	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,643					
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,115 up 1,330							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
143.90	134.00	May	154.40	156.00	153.50	154.90	+1.00
147.00	134.00	Jul	153.90	155.40	152.80	154.40	+1.00
163.50	135.50	Aug	153.20	154.80	152.30	154.10	+1.20
159.30	137.50	Sep	151.00	152.60	149.50	151.10	+.60
156.80	136.00	Oct	148.10	149.00	146.50	148.50	+.50
157.00	136.00	Dec	149.20	150.50	147.50	149.60	+.40
157.50	136.00	Jan				150.70	+.50
159.00	149.00	Mar				151.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,530					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,393 off 38							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
27.45	16.76	May	17.58	17.64	17.41	17.43	+.02
25.25	17.05	Jul	17.77	17.97	17.72	17.75	+.04
25.15	17.16	Aug	17.85	18.05	17.80	17.88	+.06
24.05	17.10	Sep	17.95	18.07	17.95	17.95	
22.80	17.25	Oct	18.05	18.15	17.95	17.97	
22.50	17.51	Dec	18.45	18.55	18.35	18.48	
22.35	17.70	Jan	18.60	18.65	18.50	18.50	—.05
20.25	18.20	Mar	19.00	19.05	18.85	18.98	
20.90	18.66	May				19.15	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,055					
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,762 up 170							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.07	52.60	Apr	55.58	55.77	55.30	55.50	+.43
66.60	53.60	Jun	56.00	56.00	55.30	55.42	+.30
61.75	52.40	Aug	54.45	54.70	54.00	54.10	+.23
60.60	52.50	Oct	53.50	53.85	53.40	53.47	+.17
61.75	54.10	Dec	55.22	55.30	54.75	54.85	+.15
60.20	54.35	Feb	54.95	55.20	54.80	55.07	+.17
58.90	55.85	Apr	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.05	+.05
Est. Sales 15,965 Prev. Sales 19,285							
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,641 off 1,056							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.05	55.80	Apr	57.97	58.25	57.30	57.30	—.35
70.00	55.80	May	57.75	57.90	57.05	57.17	+.10
68.70	57.70	Aug	59.30	59.40	58.75	58.95	+.15
64.25	56.15	Sep	57.50	57.55	57.10	57.15	+.28
64.70	56.45	Oct	57.25	57.60	57.12	57.12	+.22
64.00	57.50	Nov	58.30	58.65	58.20	58.20	+.30
63.00	60.00	Jan	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50	+.05
Est. Sales 1,240 Prev. Sales 1,896							
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,855 off 118							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
48.00	36.12	Apr	40.85	41.50	40.30	40.70	—.10
49.05	39.80	Jun	42.25	42.60	41.25	41.55	—.60
49.85	40.45	Jul	42.50	42.75	41.57	41.72	—.65
48.00	40.05	Aug	41.30	41.42	40.27	40.45	—.70
42.60	37.75	Oct	38.70	38.82	37.75	37.82	—.60
43.30	38.37	Dec	40.35	40.65	39.90	39.92	—.53
44.00	40.20	Feb	42.10	42.35	41.82	41.82	—.48
41.60	37.20	Apr	39.77	39.77	39.30	39.30	—.50
43.00	39.80	Jun	42.00	42.00	41.50	41.50	—.72
Est. Sales 6,332 Prev. Sales 5,805							
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,828 up 406							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.60	51.20	May	53.32	53.50	50.95	50.95	—2.00
76.10	52.55	Jul	54.55	54.65	52.30	52.30	—2.00
71.25	51.50	Aug	53.60	53.60	51.17	51.17	—2.00
62.60	57.80	Feb	58.40	58.65	57.00	57.10	—1.45
62.00	57.50	Mar	57.75	57.75	56.80	56.85	—1.45
62.75	59.50	May	58.70	58.70	58.70	58.85	—1.25
Est. Sales 4,481 Prev. Sales 3,111							
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,294 up 178							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
272.62	131.00	May	224.50	231.75	228.25	227.96	+3.74
275.00	135.50	Jul	229.25	237.25	228.25	230.49	+3.77
282.75	137.50	Sep	224.50	239.28	233.00	238.76	+3.48
287.10	138.00	Dec	239.50	244.75	237.00	243.58	+4.83
		Mar	243.00	247.00	241.00	246.08	+4.10
290.23	156.75	May	251.00	251.00	251.00	249.50	+4.50
291.83	189.00	Jul	251.15	251.15	251.15	251.58	+5.85
264.25	249.25	Sep				253.00	+4.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,060 off 157							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.58	3.58	May	9.45	9.45	8.85	8.91	—.46
9.50	3.79	Jul	9.45	9.46	8.65	8.74	—.61
9.40	4.05	Sep	9.39	9.42	8.83	8.83	—.50
9.28	4.02	Oct	9.38	9.40	8.80	8.80	—.50
9.50	6.26	Jan	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.80	—.50
9.63	6.03	Mar	9.61	9.64	9.06	9.10	—.45
9.80	6.75	May	9.80	9.82	9.25	9.27	—.41
9.92	3.86	Jul	9.85	9.90	9.31	9.34	—.44
		Sep				9.44	—.42
Est. Sales 28,488 Prev. Sales							
Prev. Day Open Int. 120,001 up 1,674							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2422	1792	May	1836	1849	1818	1828	+13
2429	1844	Jul	1880	1889	1865	1878	+17
2430	1891	Sep	1933	1935	1915	1925	+17
2425	1934	Dec	1972	1974	1960	1965	+15
2385	1978	Mar	2004	2014	2000	2003	+18
2184	2000	May				2028	+22
2200	2128	Jul				2050	+25
Est. Sales 3,064 Prev. Sales 2,199							
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,873 off 369							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
162.50	82.60	May	94.55	95.00	94.20	94.50	—.35
157.50	83.50	Jul	94.40	94.80	93.70	93.70	—1.00
127.25	82.00	Sep	93.70	93.90	92.60	92.60	—1.40
122.25	82.50	Nov	92.60	93.00	92.50	92.50	—1.35
113.00	83.75	Jan	93.00	93.00	92.10	92.70	—1.00
122.00	83.90	Mar	93.25	93.25	92.90	92.85	—.80
109.00	84.50	May	94.00	94.00	94.00	93.20	—1.20
95.00	84.75	Jul				93.70	—1.10
		Sep				93.70	—1.10
Est. Sales 650 Prev. Sales 743							
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,205 off 122							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.25	63.00	Apr				64.30	+.40
74.00	60.00	May	64.00	64.75	64.00	64.55	+.40
67.45	64.00	Jun				64.90	+.40
72.55	60.35	Jul	64.75	65.40	64.05	65.25	+.40
70.90	60.90	Sep	65.35	65.85	65.30	65.80	+.40
70.30	61.40	Dec	65.90	66.60	65.90	66.45	+.40
70.20	63.30	Jan				66.65	+.40
70.00	62.55	Mar	67.15	67.15	67.15	67.10	+.40
70.10	62.90	May				67.45	+.40
69.95	63.25	Jul				67.85	+.40
70.35	61.50	Sep				68.25	+.40
69.50	68.00	Dec				68.85	+.40
70.80	70.80	Jan				69.00	+.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,440					
Prev. Day Open Int. 79,141 up 929							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Apr				55.75	+.05
62.35	44.20	May	55.65	55.90	55.65	55.90	+.05
		Jun				56.15	+.05
63.45	44.50	Jul	56.25	56.40	56.25	56.40	+.05
61.20	46.90	Sep				56.80	+.05
61.75	48.95	Dec				57.30	+.05
57.40	57.60	Jan				57.45	+.05
59.40	55.80	Mar				57.80	+.10
57.45	49.40	May				58.10	+.10
60.45	50.00	Jul				58.40	+.10
52.15	51.50	Sep				58.70	+.10
		Dec				59.15	+.10
		Jan				59.30	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 244					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,414 up 67							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
598.2	501.0	Apr	533.5	533.5	533.5	539.3	+2.9
1048.0	499.0	May	535.0	544.0	533.5	541.0	+2.5
544.0	508.0	Jun	543.0	543.5	543.5	544.2	+2.6
945.0	506.0	Jul	543.0	550.0	538.9	547.5	+2.7
940.0	511.0	Sep	548.0	556.0	547.0	553.8	+2.6
799.0	517.0	Dec	556.0	564.5	555.0	563.2	+2.6
789.0	538.0	Jan	563.0	563.0	563.0	566.4	+2.6
770.0	522.0	Mar	568.0	568.0	568.0	572.6	+2.6
752.0	542.0	May	582.0	582.0	578.0	579.0	+2.6
746.0	546.0	Jul				585.4	+2.6
729.2	543.0	Sep	590.0	590.0	590.0	592.0	+2.6
694.0	570.0	Dec	596.0	606.0	596.0	602.0	+2.6
607.0	607.0	Jan				605.4	+2.6
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,703					
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,735 up 689							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
444.50	264.50	Apr	428.70	430.50	425.00	427.90	—.80
448.00	273.00	Jul	428.00	435.50	425.50	431.10	+.10
450.00	303.50	Oct	430.50	438.00	430.00	434.30	+.50
449.50	347.00	Jan	435.00	444.00	434.00	437.50	+1.00
448.50	361.00	Apr	437.50	442.50	436.00	440.70	+1.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,703					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,495 up 743							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
112.00	103.00	Apr				105.75	—.30
119.30	91.50	Jun	106.25	107.80	106.25	106.75	—.30
119.00	97.70	Sep	108.25	109.80	108.25	108.15	—.30
120.00	94.25	Dec	110.00	110.00	109.75	109.55	—.30
120.00	102.00	Mar	111.75	111.75	111.75	110.95	—.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 295					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,100 off 85							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
496.80	314.70	Apr	337.50	339.50	337.50	338.90	—.40
355.00	354.50	May				339.90	—.50
433.50	328.50	Jun	338.80	342.80	339.00	341.70	—.50
427.50	328.00	Aug	343.00	346.00	343.00	345.70	—.50
395.70	331.50	Oct	347.00	348.00	346.30	348.30	—.50
392.00	336.50	Dec	349.00	353.00	349.00	351.70	—.50
397.50	337.30	Feb	354.50	355.00	354.40	355.10	—.50
405.00	346.30	Apr	357.00	357.00	357.00	358.30	—.50
407.00	358.50	Jun	360.00	360.70	360.00	361.60	—.50
408.50	358.00	Aug				365.10	—.50
420.00	361.00	Oct	366.70	366.70	366.70	368.70	—.50
399.40	367.00	Dec	372.00	372.00	372.00	372.60	—.50
		Feb				376.70	—.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,678					
Prev. Day Open Int. 141,056 up 3,142							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.44	87.01	Jun	94.39	94.47	94.36	94.43	+.01
94.58	88.50	Sep	94.53	94.58	94.48	94.55	—.01
94.52	89.05	Dec	94.44	94.52	94.43	94.49	—.01
94.34	89.58	Mar	94.27	94.36	94.27	94.35	
94.19	90.50	Jun	94.11	94.19	94.10	94.19	+.01
94.06	90.83	Sep	93.98	94.04	93.97	94.04	
93.88	91.48	Dec	93.83	93.83	93.83	93.91	
93.62	93.42	Mar	93.72	93.72	93.72	93.79	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,480					
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,809 off 636							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
104-6	74-30	Jun	103-11	103-31	103-4	103-15	—3
103-19	80-7	Sep	102-22	103-13	102-20	102-30	—3
102-5	80-2	Dec				102-14	—2
95-8	89-15	Mar				101-31	—1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,398					
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,514 off 3,612							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
104-17	56-29	Jun	102-24	103-28	102-17	103-8	+4
103-30	56-29	Sep	102	103-5	101-25	102-17	+4
103-10	56-25	Dec	101-7	102-16	101-7	101-26	+4
102-27	56-27	Mar	101-18	101-21	101-1	101-4	+5
102-5	63-12	Jun	100-2	101-1	100-2	100-15	+5
101-22	63-4	Sep	99-14	100-10	99-14	99-27	+5
101-10	62-24	Dec	98-27	99-22	98-27	99-8	+5
100-26	67	Mar	98-26	98-26	98-21	98-22	+5
99-3	66-25	Jun	97-28	98-18	97-28	98-5	+5
98-10	76-8	Sep				97-22	+5
98	91-18	Dec				97-8	+5
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 298,105					
Prev. Day Open Int. 256,804 up 4,971							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000 x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
102-17	79-10	Jun	99	99-12	98-12	98-12	—1
102-1	79-10	Sep	98-14	98-28	97-29	97-29	—1
88-26	88-20	Dec	97-17	97-24	97-4	97-4	—30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,818					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,787 up 98							
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
93.57	84.43	Jun				93.67	
93.73	87.86	Sep				93.75	
93.24	88.34	Dec	93.58	93.58	93.58	93.64	+.01
92.63	88.20	Mar	93.39	93.39	93.39	93.47	+.03
91.15	91.15	Sep				93.10	+.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 157					
Prev. Day Open Int. 302 off 152							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.39	86.73	Jun	93.33	93.41	93.30	93.37	
93.48	87.08	Sep	93.40	93.47	93.37	93.45	
93.39	87.28	Dec	93.30	93.38	93.26	93.35	+.07
93.21	87.64	Mar	93.11	93.20	93.08	93.17	+.02
93.01	88.84	Jun	92.90	92.99	92.89	92.98	+.02
92.83	89.29	Sep	92.72	92.82	92.72	92.80	+.03
92.67	90.18	Dec	92.55	92.67	92.55	92.64	+.03
92.53	92.16	Mar	92.39	92.48	92.39	92.48	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 42,756					
Prev. Day Open Int. 152,549 off 2,337							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
96.56	87.77	Jun				93.90	+1.40
90.25	87.60	Sep				93.60	+1.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16					
Prev. Day Open Int. 64							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.5070	1.1530	Jun	1.4550	1.4765	1.4525	1.4755	+170
1.5020	1.3240	Sep	1.4450	1.4670	1.4445	1.4670	+170
1.4870	1.3590	Dec	1.4400	1.4500	1.4378	1.4575	+170
Est. Sales 15,967 Prev. Sales 6,826							
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,621 off 396							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7360	.6845	Jun	.7180	.7184	.7145	.7166	—35
.7303	.6809	Sep	.7150	.7150	.7121	.7127	—38
.7200	.6790	Dec	.7105	.7105	.7095	.7090	—39
.7102	.6770	Mar	.7066	.7066	.7066	.7055	—40
Est. Sales 6,261 Prev. Sales 3,004							
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,608 up 715							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.14260	.12130	Jun	.13460	.13625	.13455	.13625	+200
.14290	.12900	Sep				.13590	+190
Est. Sales 22 Prev. Sales 52							
Prev. Day Open Int. 339 up 9							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4599	.3335	Jun	.4308	.4377	.4299	.4369	+74
.4632	.3782	Sep	.4326	.4405	.4327	.4396	+75
.4660	.3980	Dec	.4361	.4367	.4361	.4423	+75
Est. Sales 43,413 Prev. Sales 27,234							
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,427 up 1,138							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.005764	.004220	Jun	.005591	.005666	.005587	.005661	+86
.005794	.004698	Sep	.005618	.005694	.005618	.005691	+86
.005820	.004720	Dec	.005662	.005662	.005662	.005662	+25
Est. Sales 21,073 Prev. Sales 8,176							
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,721 up 181							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5456	.4190	Jun	.5165	.5267	.5146	.5254	+113
.5500	.4790	Sep	.5199	.5300	.5183	.5290	+114
.5540	.4015	Dec	.5325	.5325	.5295	.5328	+113
.5500	.5125	Mar				.5360	
Est. Sales 26,590 Prev. Sales 19,160							
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,314 off 191							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
197.00	140.00	May	193.00	193.90	189.30	189.30	—5.00
190.90	144.00	Jul	186.50	186.50	181.40	181.40	—5.00
182.40	145.50	Sep	177.40	178.00	173.50	174.40	—4.00
174.50	146.80	Nov	170.70	171.90	167.50	167.80	—4.30
175.00	150.00	Jan	170.50	170.50	170.50	170.50	—3.50
175.20	153.00	Mar	171.00	171.00	168.50	170.30	—3.00
173.00	160.00	May	169.00	169.00	168.10	168.10	—1.40
Est. Sales 2,129 Prev. Sales 3,330							
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,781 up 65							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
70.00	58.80	May	62.05	62.35	61.60	61.65	—.90
70.05	56.05	Jul	62.98	63.10	62.57	62.65	—.48
65.50	38.50	Oct	38.30	39.20	38.80	38.85	—.30
59.25	38.45	Dec	38.95	39.14	38.80	38.81	—.35
49.50	39.50	Mar	40.00	40.10	39.85	39.85	—.35
52.73	40.35	May				40.45	—.60
60.00	41.50	Jul				41.30	—.55
Est. Sales 3,080 Prev. Sales 4,119							
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,426 off 297							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
76.90	32.75	May	42.00	42.75	41.60	42.64	+.98
75.39	31.33	Jun	39.28	40.15	39.40	39.87	+.98
74.00	31.40	Jul	38.25	39.75	38.25	39.13	+.93
74.15	32.80	Aug	39.40	40.00	39.05	39.20	+.70
72.50	32.80	Sep	40.50	40.80	39.60	39.70	+.50
73.55	33.90	Oct				40.30	+.48
73.50	34.85	Nov	42.00	42.80	42.00	40.90	+.38
75.40	35.40	Dec	43.00	43.25	42.00	41.50	—.05
54.00	36.20	Jan	43.25	43.25	43.25	42.05	
61.00	36.90	Feb	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50	+1.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,772					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,718 up 114							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.35	9.75	May	13.35	13.70	13.35	13.50	+.50
27.67	9.95	Jun	13.33	13.63	13.20	13.33	+.37
27.53	10.15	Jul	13.25	13.63	13.20	13.18	+.21
27.21	10.30	Aug	13.35	13.70	13.15	13.15	+.11
27.00	10.60	Sep	13.70	13.78	13.50	13.50	+.38
26.73	10.80	Oct	13.70	13.80	13.40	13.65	+.45
26.60	11.01	Nov	14.00	14.00	13.80	13.80	+.52
26.20	11.20	Dec	13.90	14.20	13.77	13.77	+.39
26.30	11.50	Jan	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	+.72
24.90	11.35	Feb	14.12	14.12	13.95	13.80	+.48
15.70	11.35	Mar	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	+.67
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,828					
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,172 off 672							

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
243.80	183.90	Jun	235.25	238.80	234.35	238.60	+3.25
244.60	187.00	Sep	237.90	241.45	237.35	241.45	+3.60
248.70	176.40	Dec	241.00	241.00	241.00	243.20	+2.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 101,432					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,412 off 2,270							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
246.10	197.00	Jun	237.35	240.85	236.70	240.55	+3.05
247.90	200.05	Sep	239.85	242.50	239.85	242.00	+2.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,110					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,474 off 491							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
140.75	106.90	Jun	135.95	137.90	135.25	137.60	+1.90
142.45	108.10	Sep	137.40	139.50	136.90	139.40	+2.00
144.20	121.10	Dec	139.50	141.25	138.60	140.10	+1.80
145.50	136.90	Mar	141.20	142.20	141.20	142.20	+1.90
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,110					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,802 off 87							
MMI MAXI INDEX (CBT) 250 x index							
344.10	308.30	Apr	327.50	332.90	327.10	332.40	+4.55
344.50	312.00	May	328.10	332.50	328.10	333.20	+4.40
346.20	310.90	Jun	331.05	336.00	329.80	334.50	+4.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,099					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,135 up 263							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	946.10 f	947.90 f
Reuters	1,835.80	1,836.40
D.J. Futures	126.27	126.15
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	207.20

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

April 9

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Apr	May	Jun	Puts—Last Apr	May	Jun
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	140	r	r	r	0.05	0.75	1.55
146.69	145	1.70	3.20	r	0.50	2.35	3.70
146.69	150	r	1.25	1.90	3.80	5.40	r
146.69	155	r	r	0.80	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	70	r	2.39	r	r	r	0.18
72.33	71	r	1.40	1.43	r	r	0.44
72.33	72	0.35	0.65	0.85	r	r	r
72.33	73	r	r	0.43	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	40	r	r	3.34	r	r	0.26
42.66	41	r	2.09	r	0.01	0.29	0.50
42.66	42	0.80	1.45	1.83	0.08	0.58	0.82
42.66	43	0.20	0.90	1.11	0.39	0.87	1.24
42.66	44	0.02	0.50	0.73	1.34	r	1.84
42.66	45	0.01	0.29	0.45	r	r	r
42.66	46	r	0.15	0.31	r	r	r
42.66	47	r	r	0.21	r	r	r
42.66	48	r	r	0.12	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	135	r	2.10	r	0.75	r	r
134.24	140	r	1.20	r	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	53	r	r	r	0.01	0.12	0.24
55.50	54	r	r	r	r	0.26	0.46
55.50	55	r	1.18	r	r	0.07	0.56
55.50	56	0.06	0.70	0.92	0.47	0.98	r
55.50	57	0.01	r	r	r	r	r
55.50	58	0.01	0.17	0.34	r	r	r
55.50	59	r	0.11	r	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	48	r	r	r	r	r	0.24
51.10	49	r	r	r	r	0.30	r
51.10	50	r	r	2.15	r	r	0.84
51.10	51	0.48	1.30	1.60	0.23	r	1.26
51.10	52	0.06	0.78	1.15	r	r	r
51.10	53	0.01	0.43	0.75	r	r	r
51.10	55	r	r	0.33	r	r	r

Total call vol. 23,712 Call open int. 254,861
Total put vol. 7,793 Put open int. 226,977
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

April 10

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	1,780	1,755	1,765	1,775	+ 52
Aug	1,805	1,771	1,792	1,795	+ 46
Oct	1,805	1,765	1,792	1,795	+ 43
Dec	1,796	1,795	1,795	1,812	+ 40
Mar	1,840	1,820	1,825	1,840	+ 29
May	1,849	1,835	1,840	1,870	+ 18
Est. vol.: 3,200 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,433 lots. Open interest: 31,055					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
May	1,500	1,490	1,490	1,500	+ 40
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	—	+ 15
Sep	1,550	1,540	1,535	1,550	+ 7
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,570	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,600	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,590	1,620	+ 25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,608	—	+ 25
Est. vol.: 8 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 9 lots. Open interest: 127					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
May	2,470	2,470	2,455	2,465	— 18
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,500	2,540	Unch.
Sep	2,565	2,530	2,572	2,579	— 2
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,600	2,630	— 10
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,610	—	— 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,615	—	— 25
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,620	—	— 35
Est. vol.: 12 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 57 lots. Open interest: 1,112					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

S&P 100 Index Options

April 9

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
185	—	—	—	—	—	1/16	—	—
190	33	—	—	—	1/16	1/16	—	—
195	27½	30	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
200	22	25	26¼	—	1/16	5/16	15/16	—
205	18½	20½	22½	1 1/16	11/16	1⅜	—	—
210	13½	15¼	17⅜	18¼	1/16	1⅜	2⅝	3¼
215	8⅝	11	12⅝	14⅛	2⅝	4⅛	4¾	—
220	5	8¼	10½	13	2 9/16	4⅝	6	7¼
225	1 5/16	5½	7⅞	10¾	4	6⅜	8½	10
230	⅜	3½	5⅜	7½	7¾	10	11⅝	12¼
235	⅛	2¼	4⅛	5½	12⅛	2¾	16¼	—
240	1/16	1⅛	2⅞	4⅛	17½	—	19¾	—

Total call volume 359,213
Total call open int. 838,272
Total put volume 219,723
Total put open int. 611,602
Index:
High 222.29 Low 221.12 Close 222.67 — 0.51
Source: CBOE.

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London Commodities

April 10

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
May	221.40	219.80	212.00	215.00	227.80	228.00
Aug	229.00	216.20	216.20	218.00	225.00	227.00
Oct	229.00	226.40	210.00	215.00	225.00	226.00
Volume: 809 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
May	1,405	1,387	1,396	1,398	1,396	1,397
Jly	1,415	1,395	1,406	1,407	1,404	1,405
Sep	1,436	1,425	1,429	1,430	1,429	1,430
Dec	1,470	1,459	1,461	1,462	1,465	1,467
Mar	1,501	1,489	1,490	1,492	1,495	1,497
May	1,520	1,510	1,509	1,512	1,510	1,520
Jly	1,525	1,525	1,520	1,530	1,522	1,535
Volume: 3,022 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
May	2,295	2,223	2,290	2,295	2,267	2,270
Jly	2,355	2,275	2,340	2,345	2,326	2,330
Sep	2,400	2,325	2,395	2,400	2,365	2,367
Nov	2,441	2,385	2,440	2,445	2,405	2,415
Jan	2,450	2,415	2,480	2,490	2,450	2,465
Mar	2,475	2,460	2,460	2,480	2,475	2,485
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,460	2,520	2,490	2,499
Volume: 2,548 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
May	147.00	146.50	146.00	146.25	137.75	138.00
Jun	135.00	128.50	134.75	135.00	128.25	128.75
Jly	130.50	124.00	129.25	129.50	123.75	124.50
Aug	130.50	125.00	129.00	129.50	123.50	124.00
Sep	132.25	129.00	131.00	131.50	126.50	127.00
Oct	134.50	132.00	132.00	133.00	128.00	129.75
Nov	133.25	133.25	132.50	134.00	129.25	133.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	134.00	136.75	127.00	137.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	134.00	142.00	New	—
Volume: 3,537 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

April 10

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	793.00	794.00	795.00	796.00
Forward	807.00	809.50	813.00	813.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	970.00	971.00	968.00	969.50
Forward	990.00	991.00	988.00	988.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	964.00	966.00	965.00	968.00
Forward	981.00	983.00	981.00	984.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	251.50	252.00	254.50	256.50
Forward	259.50	260.50	259.50	260.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2770.00	2775.00	2750.00	2760.00
Forward	2820.00	2825.00	2815.00	2820.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	362.00	363.00	359.00	360.00
Forward	371.00	372.00	369.00	370.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	400.00	405.00	405.00	410.00

Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

April 10

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Apl	N.T.	N.T.	339.30	338.90
Jun	341.40	341.20	341.20	341.80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	344.60	345.10

Volume: 20 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
May	193.00	195.00	193.00	195.00
Jun	195.50	197.50	195.50	197.50
Jly	197.00	199.00	197.00	199.00
Aug	200.00	202.00	200.00	202.00
Sep	203.00	205.00	203.00	205.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 May	158.50	159.00	157.50	158.50
RSS 1 Jun	159.00	159.50	158.00	159.00
RSS 2 May	158.00	160.00	157.50	159.50
RSS 3 May	156.00	158.00	155.50	157.50
RSS 4 May	152.00	154.00	151.50	153.50
RSS 5 May	147.00	149.00	146.50	148.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Apl	580.00	590.00	570.00	590.00
May	580.00	588.00	574.00	595.00
Jun	580.00	590.00	594.00	596.00
Jly	580.00	600.00	n.q.	597.00
Aug	560.00	600.00	590.00	608.00
Sep	570.00	610.00	610.00	520.00
Nov	580.00	620.00	600.00	630.00
Jan	570.00	630.00	605.00	635.00
Mar	590.00	640.00	625.00	635.00

Volume: 199 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

April 10

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec
42	2.15	2.77	3.22	0.48	0.87	1.10
43	1.52	2.17	2.65	0.82	1.24	1.48
44	1.00	1.65	2.17	1.32	1.68	1.92
45	0.65	1.25	1.73	1.95	2.26	2.42
46	0.41	0.93	1.36	2.70	2.10	—
47	0.28	0.68	1.06	3.53	3.61	—

Estimated total vol. 11,982
Calls: Wed. vol. 4,814 open int. 76,179
Puts: Wed. vol. 2,264 open int. 47,844
Source: CME.

Volvo Production Investment

Agence France-Presse

GOTEBORG, Sweden — Volvo AB, Sweden's leading automaker, will invest more than 500 million kronor ($68 million) in the next few years in two new production units and three existing facilities, a senior Volvo official announced Thursday.

Cash Prices

April 10

Commodity and Unit	Thu.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.35	1.38
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.64	0.66
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	18½-19	.21
Copper elect., lb	78¼-73	70-74
Tin (Straits)*, lb	3.6485	6.8344
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.33-.35	0.45-.47
Palladium, oz	111-113	111-114
Silver N.Y., oz	5.37	6.715

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

Dividends

April 10

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Alberta Energy	A	.30	6-25	5-27
Baton Broadcasting	S	.20	5-1	4-17
Fst America Bk Cp	Q	.35	7-25	6-27
Hayes-Dana Ltd	Q	.10	6-27	5-30
Interprovin. PpLn	Q	.40	6-1	5-9
PacifiCorp	Q	.40	5-15	4-21
Penobscot Shoe Co	Q	.10	6-16	5-02
Sikes Corp cl-A	Q	.05	5-1	4-22
Utd Carolina Bkshrs	Q	.26	5-9	4-18
Victoria Bankshares	Q	.15	6-27	6-13
Walgreen Co	Q	.12 ½	6-13	5-21

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

April 9

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.02	6.00	6.20	6.22
6-month bill	6.02	6.00	6.30	6.40
1-year bill	5.99	5.97	6.35	6.46

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	123 2/32	123 4/32	7.37	7.36

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 152.42
Change for the day: + 0.54
Average yield: 7.17 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

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TECHNOLOGY

When Big Computers Try To Make Little Computers

By ANDREW POLLACK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Will computers be used to design other computers? That is the purpose of computer systems that design computer chips. The systems are known as silicon compilers — programs that act like a trusted assistant. Give the compilers a general idea of what you want them to do and they will take care of the details.

But despite much ballyhoo, silicon compilers have failed to catch on as fast as expected, according to analysts and vendors. One reason, perhaps surprisingly, is that electronics engineers can be as reluctant as anyone else to adapt to computers.

Silicon compilers "have kind of fallen into a hole and nobody knows what to do with them," said Andrew Rappaport, president of the Technology Research Group in Boston, a market research and consulting firm. Skilled circuit designers are in some cases "suspicious" of the new systems, Mr. Rappaport said.

Silicon compilers, which design chips, have been slow to catch on.

Silicon compilers are designed to do for chips what software compilers did for computer programming. In the early days, a computer could be programmed only by people who understood its language — a virtually unintelligible stream of ones and zeros. In the late 1950s, however, compilers were developed that could translate such languages as Fortran or Cobol, which are easier to understand than ones and zeros, into the machine's language. With the advent of compilers, programming became much faster and computer use was suddenly opened to people who did not understand the internal workings of the computer.

Similarly, with silicon compilers engineers could design tiny silicon chips without chip-design training. In theory, at least, an automotive engineer seeking a chip to control fuel injection could design one by telling the compiler what the chip should do. In addition, chip designs that now take years by hand could be done in months.

COMPILERS go beyond the tools now offered for computer-aided engineering by companies such as Daisy Systems and Mentor Graphics. These tools help engineers organize their work but do not do the actual design. They are, in a sense, like a word processor that helps a writer change words around and can check the spelling. A silicon compiler would be analogous to a system that would let a writer type in an outline and have the computer change it into prose.

Silicon compilers, hailed as the next revolution, began appearing in late 1984. Today, they are sold mainly by three small, private companies — Silicon Compilers Inc. of San Jose, California, Seattle Silicon Technology of Bellevue, Washington, and Silicon Design Labs of Liberty Corner, New Jersey. Other companies, such as VLSI Technology Inc., use compilers internally to design chips for customers.

So far, however, the compilers have been "one of the most talked about and little used" developments in chip design, said Beth Tucker, an analyst with Dataquest, a San Jose market research firm.

Part of the reason for slow sales is that the electronics companies that would buy the compilers have been in a slump. But another reason is that electronics engineers, like other people, do not like change. Some even fear that the computer systems will automate them out of a job, according to analysts. In addition, engineers argue, and correctly so, that while computers might do the design faster, people do it better. Computer-designed chips waste more space on the silicon, making such chips more expensive to manufacture.

By and large, the systems have not proved as simple or as versatile as promised.

"I think the technology was a little bit oversold in the press and we were probably guilty of a little hype," conceded Stephen R. Pollock, systems marketing manager for Silicon Compilers,

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Elders Buys BHP Shares

Raid Held to Be Setback for Bell

Reuters

SYDNEY — Elders IXL, the Australian brewing concern, jolted Australian stock markets Thursday with a raid on shares of Broken Hill Pty., the country's largest company, which is being sought by Robert Holmes à Court.

Elders, best known for its Fosters lager, paid 1.5 billion dollars ($1.1 billion) to buy about 200 million shares in BHP in hectic trading. The raid pushed the Australian share market to an all-time high with record volume.

Elders said it now holds 16.6 percent of the multinational oil, steel and mining group, and analysts said Elders could be acting as a white knight to rescue BHP from a 2-billion-dollar cash bid by Mr. Holmes à Court, chairman of Bell Resources Ltd.

Bell Resources is seeking a 20-percent holding in BHP. That stake, plus Bell's 19-percent interest already accumulated on the market, would give Mr. Holmes à Court control of BHP.

Brian Loton, BHP's managing director, said its board would hold an emergency meeting Friday.

The Elders raid pushed BHP shares up 78 cents to 7.36 dollars by the close of trading on the Sydney Stock Exchange Thursday.

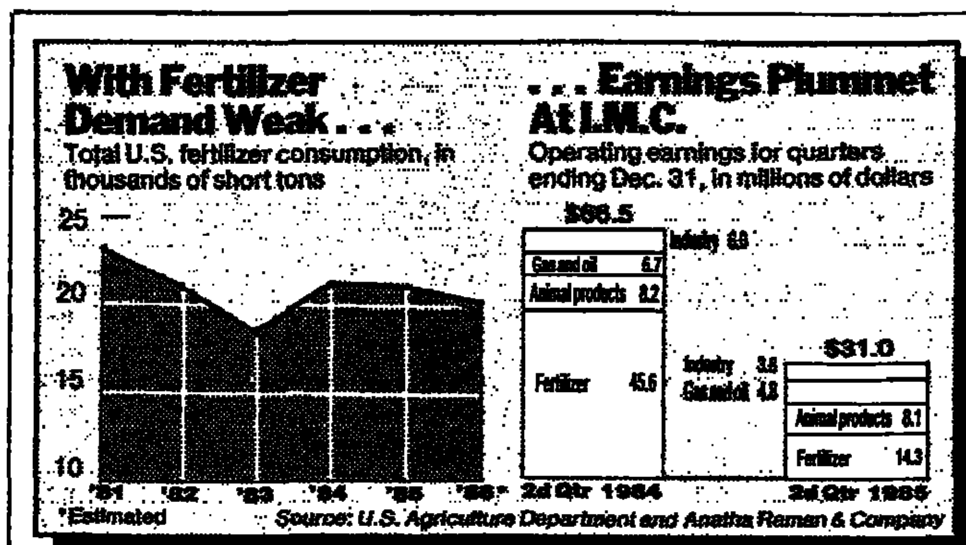
Market analysts said Elders purchases may have thwarted the latest Bell Resources bid for BHP.

"Obviously, [the Bell bid] has taken a little bit of a beating today and it's not looking anywhere as strong as it did," Ian Story, of the stockbroking firm Meares & Philips, said.

It remained unclear Thursday night whether Elders had come to BHP's rescue or had other plans for the company.

John Elliott, chairman of Elders, said only that his company had made a sound strategic investment.

The All Ordinaries Index closed 43.9 up at an all-time high of 1,197.7, eclipsing its previous March 25 record 1,168.5.



The New York Times

Fertilizer Maker Braves Farm Slump

International Minerals' Strategy Depends on Size, Savvy

By Stephen Phillips

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — International Minerals & Chemical Corp. has long boasted of being the biggest and most profitable fertilizer company in the world. Now, with the U.S. farm economy hitting its lowest point since the Depression, the company is counting on its size and savvy to help it survive.

With a new federal program to reduce the number of acres under cultivation, demand for the three basic fertilizers — potash, phosphate and nitrogen — is expected to drop 7.6 percent in 1986, to 20.04 million tons. Demand is already off 15 percent from 1980, the industry's best year. And fertilizer prices, down between 20 and 40 percent since 1981, will fall another 10 percent this year, according to IMC officials.

Belt tightening, price cuts and a more favorable long-term outlook have hardly helped most fertilizer companies. Five large fertilizer producers in the United States, including AMAX Inc., have sold their unprofitable potash operations in the past 18 months, while two phosphate producers — Beker Industries and Gardinier Inc. — have filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code.

IMC has taken some punishment, too. One analyst, Anatha K.S. Raman, president of his own investment research firm in Parsippany, New Jersey, predicts the company's operating income for the fiscal year ending June 30 will fall 38 percent, to about $133 million, from $214.6 million. IMC says it might have a net loss for the year, after posting net income of $119.6 million in 1985.

But the company, based in the Chicago suburb of Northbrook, has moved aggressively to lessen its dependence on the farm market. It paid $675 million to Avon Products Inc. in December to acquire its Mallinckrodt division, which makes specialty chemical and medical products.

Moreover, virtually all of IMC's estimated 700 million tons of phosphate mining reserves were bought more than 20 years ago, before the price of the reserves jumped during the booming farm years of the 1970s.

"They've bought the reserves that are on the books for next to nothing," said Martin Roher, an analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "As a result, they mine phosphate for five cents a ton. That's how they're making money when nobody else is."

And with the industry in a shakeout phase, IMC has taken advantage by acquiring even more reserves. Last December, it signed a leasing agreement with an option to buy phosphate rock reserves and processing plants from American Cyanamid Co. and Kerr-McGee Corp. The transaction is subject to Justice Department approval.

"It's a sharp deal," Mr. Roher said. "They bought out a competitor and are using American Cyanamid's facilities, which will cut IMC's operating costs. But more importantly, they captured another 10 percent of the U.S. market."

With demand expected to increase a bit in the next few years — and production costs falling in the energy-intensive industry because of the sharp drop in oil prices — IMC should be poised for a comeback, analysts say. For now, though, it is still going through one of the rockiest periods in its 77-year history.

"It's always been an up-and-down business, with the good periods balancing out the downturns," said George D. Kennedy, IMC's president and chief executive. "But now, the cycles are more erratic, harder to predict but more pronounced. As it is, it's harder to manage."

Even the export market, IMC's saving grace for the past two years, has taken a downward turn. China, IMC's biggest foreign market, representing 20 percent of its fertilizer sales, has cut back orders this year. The company has been using its own shipping lines out of Vancouver, British Columbia,

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

IMF Panel Asks Further Cuts in Interest Rates

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund's policy-making Interim Committee said Thursday that it welcomed recent declines in interest rates and would like to see further cuts.

In its official communiqué, issued after two days of discussion, the committee said it "welcomed the decline in interest rates and hoped that further progress in reducing fiscal pressures and inflation would allow this process to continue."

The IMF and the World Bank are holding their semiannual meetings this week in Washington.

The committee said further cuts would help capital formation and the growth of output and employment, alleviating "the debt burden of developing countries."

It added that "structural policies" aimed at improving efficient allocation of resources continue to be of central importance.

The communiqué said it welcomed the progress in strengthening the current debt strategy, but said the process must continue, must be tailored to individual cases and must attempt to promote long-term growth in debtor countries.

The communiqué also said that, in some cases, further concerted lending by commercial banks in support of economic adjustment efforts was needed in amounts and on terms appropriate "to the circumstances and prospects of individual countries."

"Flexibility in rescheduling official debt was considered essential in support of sound adjustment programs," the communiqué added.

The committee said it welcomed moves by official export-credit agencies in industrial countries toward resuming or increasing cover, on a case-by-case basis, "for countries whose debt has been rescheduled and which are undertaking the policy adjustment necessary to restore their credit worthiness."

The committee said, however, that export credits should not become a substitute for new funds from commercial banks.

The committee also said that, if better exchange-rate performance is to be achieved, economic policies must be conducted "in a sound and mutually consistent way" and that exchange-rate considerations must "play their part in those policies."

The communiqué asked the IMF's executive board to consider modifying the exchange-rate system to increase stability without sacrificing flexibility.

As expected, the committee also said that it had reached no consensus at this time on a new allocation of special drawing rights by the IMF. Special drawing rights are the IMF's intangible assets allocated to the books of central banks in proportion to their quotas.

Bank of England Agrees to Sale of JMB to Westpac

Reuters

LONDON — The Bank of England said Thursday that it had signed an agreement to sell the core business of Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd. to Westpac Banking Corp. of Australia.

The sale price amounts to a £17.5-million ($25.5-million) premium over the net worth of the business being tranferred. Industry sources said the net worth would be about £20 million.

Westpac is not acquiring JMB's portfolio of bad loans, which led to its collapse in late 1984. These loans are being retained by the Bank of England.

A Bank of England spokesman said the bank expected to recover all of the £100 million that it injected into JMB.

The bank announced the acquisition of JMB from Johnson Matthey PLC on Oct. 1, 1984, after its auditors pinpointed about £150 million in bad and doubtful loans.

4 Major U.S. Banks Post Rise in Quarterly Profits

United Press International

NEW YORK — Chemical New York Corp., Irving Bank Corp., Bank of New York Co. and Marine Midland Banks Inc. reported Thursday that earnings rose in the first quarter of 1986, with all four citing higher net interest income.

Chemical said earnings in the first quarter increased 14.4 percent

Congress is urged to pass a bill authorizing interstate acquisition of failed banks. Page 16.

to $102.6 million, or $1.93 a share, compared with $89.7 million, or $1.68 a share, in the first quarter of 1985.

Net interest income, on a taxable equivalent basis, was $489.9 million, up 9.3 percent from $448.1 million a year ago.

The bank said the increase was attributable to higher levels of real estate and consumer loans, increased holdings of municipal securities and to wider spreads.

Irving Bank Corp. reported its earnings in the first quarter increased 11.3 percent to $30.4 million, or $1.62 a share, compared with $27.3 million, or $1.44 a share, a year earlier.

Net interest income increased 5.7 percent to $140.5 million, compared with $133 million a year earlier. The company said the increase was due in part to a higher average volume of interest-earning assets, primarily loans.

Bank of New York said its first-quarter earnings jumped 25.1 percent to $41.1 million, or $1.97 a share, compared with $32.8 million, or $1.67 a share, in the first quarter of 1985.

Net interest earnings increased 20.2 percent to $158.8 million, up from $132.1 million in the corresponding period of 1985. The increase was principally generated by an expansion of loan volume.

Marine Midland Banks reported first-quarter earnings rose 34 percent to $38.2 million, or $1.89 a share, compared with $28.5 million, or $1.37 a share, a year earlier.

Net interest income totaled $210 million, an increase of 14.2 percent from the $184 million reported in the first quarter of 1985.

The company also announced Thursday that it had entered into an agreement to acquire Westchester Financial Service Corp. for $53 a share.

■ **Morgan Profit Soars**

J.P. Morgan & Co., parent of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., said Wednesday its first-quarter earnings rose 42.1 percent to $233.9 million, or $2.56 a share, on a sizable jump in non-interest income, The New York Times reported.

Wall Street analysts were impressed by the bank's ability to realize such gains.

"They set all-time quarterly records in securities gains, trading income and foreign exchange," added Ronald I. Mandle, the banking analyst at Paine Webber Inc.

Net gains on investment securities — principally government and municipal obligations — rose sevenfold to $58.1 million from $7.1 million. Income from trading foreign currencies tripled to $72.6 million from $23 million.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — *April 10*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.627	3.839	112.60 *	36.355 *	0.1645 *	—	5.55 *	134.60 *	146.37 y
Brussels(a)	47.3275	69.1375	20.295	6.373	2.964 *	18.029	—	24.266	26.345 *
Frankfurt	2.3308	3.407	—	31.41 *	1.46 x	88.805 *	4.929 *	119.52 *	1.2975 *
London (b)	1.4645	—	3.4150	10.872	2,343.00	3.8453	69.445	2.8585	262.425
Milan	1,599.00	2,334.00	685.00	215.22	—	608.28	33.771	818.98	8.894
New York(c)	—	0.6743 ¤	2.2955	7.3095	1,573.00	2.591	46.68	1.9125	177.28
Paris	7.4275	10.855	3.1838	—	4.4495 x	2.8274	15.6935 *	3.8072	4.1338 *
Tokyo	180.35	264.21	76.88	24.35	11.225 *	68.30	379.85 *	91.85	—
Zurich	1.9498	2.8535	83.62 *	26.255 *	0.122 *	74.23 *	4.1134 *	—	1.0884 *
1 ECU	0.9228	0.6312	2.1564	6.8657	1,476.48	2.4285	43.7629	1.8018	165.781
1 SDR	1.132	0.77391	2.63847	8.40793	N.Q.	2.9738	53.5747	2.2074	203.986

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (¤) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.455

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.829	Fin. markka	5.222	Mex. peso	480.00	Soviet ruble	0.7385
Austral. $	1.3941	Greek drac.	144.60	Norw. krone	7.30	Span. peseta	147.50
Austr. schil.	16.37	Hong Kong $	7.807	Phil. peso	20.00	Swed. krona	7.371
Belg. fin. fr.	47.70	Indian rupee	12.5628	Port. escudo	152.00	Taiwan $	38.49
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,126.00	Saudi riyal	3.6480	Thai baht	26.495
Canadian $	1.3871	Irish £	0.7642	Sing. $	2.195	Turkish lira	668.20
Chinese yuan	3.2143	Israeli shek.	1.48	S. Afr. rand	2.0367	UAE dirham	3.6728
Danish krone	7.422	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2914	S. Kor. won	881.50	Venez. boliv.	19.15
Egypt. pound	1.37	Malay. ring.	2.6265				

¢ Sterling: 1.1226 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — *April 10*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6⅝-6¾	4⅝-4½	4-4⅛	10 ⅝-10 ¾	7½-7¾	7⅝-7⅞	6½
2 months	6⅝-6⅞	4 7/16-4 ⅝	4-4⅛	10 ⅝-10 ⅞	7⅝-7⅞	7½-7⅝	6 ⅝
3 months	6⅝-6⅞	4 7/16-4 ⅝	3⅞-4	10 ⅝-n.a.	7⅝-7⅞	7½-7⅝	6⅝
6 months	6⅝-6⅞	4 7/16-4 ⅝	3⅞-4	n.a.	7½-7¾	7 ⅝-7 ¾	6 ⅝
1 year	6⅝-6⅞	4 7/16-4 ⅝	3 ¾-3 ⅞	n.a.	7½-7¾	7 ⅝-7 ¾	6 ⅝

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *April 10*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7	7
Federal Funds	7⅛	6½
Prime Rate	9	9
Broker Loan Rate	8-8¼	8-8¼
Com. Paper 30-179 days	6.60	6.55
3-month Treasury Bills	6.01	6.00
6-month Treasury Bills	6.02	6.00
CD's 30-59 days	6.40	6.70
CD's 60-89 days	6.72	6.72
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	n.a.	4.45
One Month Interbank	4.50	4.50
3-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
6-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
France		
Intervention Rate	8¼	8¼
Call Money	8⅝	8⅝
One-month Interbank	7¾	7⅞
3-month Interbank	7½	7½
6-month Interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	11	11
Call Money	12½	10¾
91-day Treasury Bill	10 3/16	10 5/16
3-month Interbank	n.a.	10 1/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	4	4
Call Money	4⅝	4 13/16
60-day Interbank	5⅛	5⅛

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *April 10*

1 month	6¾ - 6⅞
2 months	6¾ - 6⅞
3 months	6 11/16 - 6 13/16
6 months	6 ⅝ - 6 ¾
1 year	6 11/16 - 6 13/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *April 10*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 7.71

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.509

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

April 10

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	339.15	338.20	— 1.65
Luxembourg	338.30	—	— 0.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	337.74	337.51	— 0.14
Zurich	338.25	338.10	— 0.15
London	338.15	337.70	— 0.15
New York	—	338.90	— 0.40

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Chinese Official Reaffirms Support for Special Zones

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — A senior official reaffirmed government support Thursday for China's special economic zones, criticized by some, and said they had benefited the economy.

Gu Mu, the state councillor who is responsible for overseeing development of the four zones and 14 open coastal cities, said they had "consistently made contributions" in economic management and foreign-exchange earnings.

As a result of the open policy, foreign businesses last year signed contracts with China involving a total of $5.85 billion in foreign investment, up 120 percent from 1984, Mr. Gu said.

The 1,300 Chinese-foreign joint ventures set up last year matched the total during the previous five years, he said. Mr. Gu did not say which portion of either figure was associated with the zones.

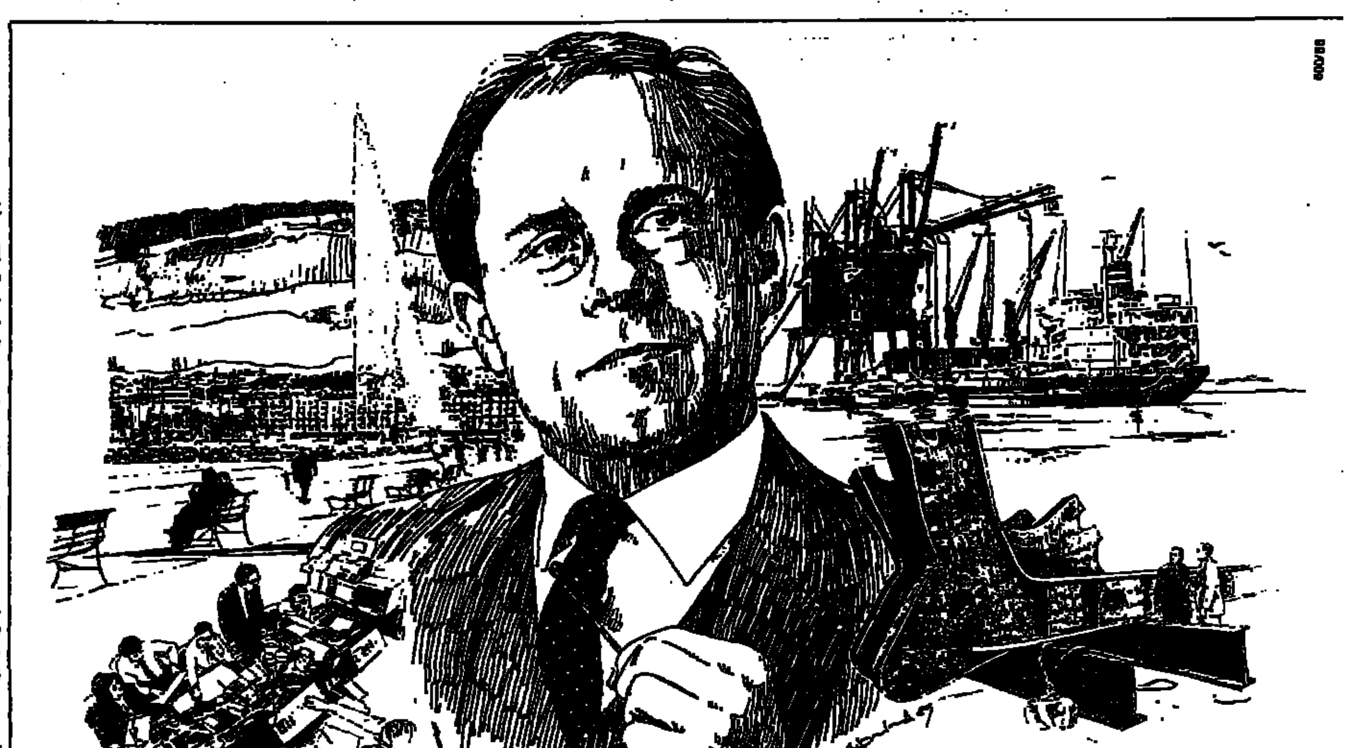
Established in 1980 to attract high-technology investment from abroad and produce exports, the zones became a symbol of the open policy of Deng Xiaoping, China's supreme leader.

But many of the goods made in the zones have been sold to the domestic market, and the failure to export has provoked growing criticism. Last year, Mr. Deng himself described the zones as "an experiment" that could succeed or fail.

Mr. Gu's meeting with Chinese and foreign reporters Thursday was an unusual gesture apparently intended to demonstrate the government's support for the zones.

Mr. Gu said recent government measures to "strengthen macroeconomic control" through tighter for-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 4)



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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
6¾	3⅝	ADI n				97	5⅝	5½	5½	
20¼	8¾	AL Lab s	.16	.9	21	36	19	18¾	18¾ —	⅜
15	10¼	AMC s	.10	.7	26	3	14¼	14¼	14¼ —	⅛
8	3¼	AM Intl			12	912	6⅞	6¼	6¾ —	⅛
29¼	25¾	AM Intl pf				595	28	27	27 —	¾
4	2⅜	AOI n			16	196	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛ +	⅜
101⅞	75⅝	ATT Fd	5.61e	5.6		36	99⅞	99	99⅞ +	⅞
4⅞	2½	AcmePr				25	4⅞	4½	4⅞ +	⅛
12	9½	AcmeU	.32	2.9	29	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ +	⅛
15⅞	9¾	Action			17	161	14⅝	14	14¼ +	⅛
4⅜	1½	Acton				248	2½	2⅜	2½ +	⅛
⅞	⅛	Actn wt				7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4¼	1¾	AdmRs			9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35	23⅝	AdRusl	.16	.5	22	98	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜ —	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Aeronc				55	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
50	27	AfilPb s	.44	.9	30	140	48¼	47⅞	48 +	½
8¾	5⅜	AirExp				25	8½	8¼	8½ +	¼
12	7⅛	AirCal			15	239	10⅞	10⅜	10¾ +	⅛
13¼	10	ArCal pf	1.20	9.2		140	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
2⅛	¼	Alamco				22	⅞	⅞	⅞ +	⅛
158⅜	76½	Alamito			15	26	157⅜	157	157⅜ +	⅜
8⅝	5⅜	AlbaW				15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	AlnTre				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ —	⅛
27	6	Alpha			15	19	22¼	22	22 —	¼
13½	8	Alphain				285	10⅞	10	10 +	⅜
9⅝	2⅜	AlpinGr			27	292	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛ +	⅛
⅝	¼	Altex n				197	⅜	⅜	⅜	
42⅞	32½	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.7		5050z	43¼	42½	43¼	+1¼
41⅝	20¼	AlzaCp			55	820	41	38⅞	40½	+1½
4	2	AmBrlt	.08	2.4		25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ —	⅛
16⅜	10½	Amdahl	.20	1.4	24	404	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜ —	⅛
11¾	5⅝	Amedco	.08	.7		491	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝ +	⅜
13⅝	7⅛	AmBilt	.15	1.2	8	5	13¼	13	13 —	¼
8⅝	5⅝	AmCap			16	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11	4½	AFruc A				4500z	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ +	⅜
10¼	4¼	AFruc B				1600z	8⅛	8	8	
10⅞	3⅝	AHlthM			13	84	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝ +	⅛
12⅝	6¼	Alsrael	.30e	2.7	5	89	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
15⅜	11⅞	AMzeA	.52	3.6		6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
7⅛	1⅝	AMBld				454	4½	4¼	4¼ —	¼
4⅜	2⅜	AmOil				67	3⅝	3	3⅛	
59⅞	38⅝	APetf		4.4		14	45½	45⅛	45⅛ —	⅜
17⅞	12⅝	APrec	.24b	1.2	39	67	20½	17⅞	20⅛	+2½
9⅛	6¼	AmRlty			21	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	4⅝	AmRoyl	.71l			347	5⅜	5¼	5⅜ +	⅛
10½	3⅛	AScIE			57	252	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝ +	⅛
8½	5½	A xon sc				69	8½	8¼	8⅜ +	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Ampal	.06	2.3	11	202	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
10	4⅞	Andal			14	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝ +	⅛
4½	1¾	AndJcb				28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	Angeles			238	15	14½	14¼	14¼ —	¼
19⅞	16½	AngIF n	.62e	3.2		11	19½	19½	19½ +	⅛
2⅞	⅜	vlAnglo v				271	⅜	⅜	⅜ +	⅛
2⅝	⅝	ArgoPt				40	⅞	⅞	⅞ —	⅛
9	5½	Arley			13	486	8⅝	8¼	8½ +	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Armtrn				75	7⅛	6¾	6¾ —	⅛
11½	4⅜	Armel s			12	150	6½	6¼	6⅜ +	¼
11½	7⅞	ArrowA	.20	1.8	40	21	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
26¾	17½	Arundl			10	50	23¼	22⅝	22⅝ —	⅜
18	6⅛	Asmr g	.20	2.9		389	7⅛	6⅞	7	
17⅞	10⅛	Astrex			11	14	13	13	13	
3⅛	⅞	Astrotc				485	2⅛	2	2	
1⅝	⅜	AtlsCM				35	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	2⅝	Atlas wt				1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	2	Audiotr				5	3	3	3	
19¾	11¼	Ausimt n	.05e	.3	18	233	18¾	18½	18⅝ —	¼
B										
6⅛	3⅝	BAT	.19e	3.0		16751	6⅞	6¼	6⅜ +	⅞
30⅞	17⅝	BDM s	.12	.4	27	67	28⅛	27¾	28	
4⅝	2¼	BRT			9	32	4¼	4⅛	4¼ +	⅛
3⅞	2½	BSD n			16	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16½	9½	BSN			35	86	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
17⅝	9	Badger	.40	2.7	16	15	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞ +	½
19⅝	13	Baker			18	53	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜ —	¼
11⅛	8⅞	BaldwS	.32	3.0		10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅛	2	BalyM wt				10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
31¾	22⅝	BanFd	2.78e	9.0		8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞ +	¼
7⅝	6¼	Banstr g				30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
10¼	7⅜	BnkBld	.40	4.1	10	91	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝ +	⅛
5	3½	Barco				18	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜ +	⅛
4¼	2⅜	BarnEn			20	4	4¼	4	4⅛ +	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	BaryRG				5	5	5	5	
13⅞	8	Baruch	.37t	4.4	17	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅞	7	Beard			4	122	11½	10⅝	10⅝ —	⅜
13¼	7⅛	BeldBlk	1.80	22.5		43	8¼	7⅞	8 —	¼
3	¼	Beltran			5	78	1½	1½	1½	
37¼	23⅞	BergBr	.32b	1.0	16	258	33½	33	33 —	½
4⅜	2⅜	BethCp	.42t	11.2	14	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾ —	⅛
29⅞	11⅝	BicCp s	.48	1.9	13	60x	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
32⅛	21⅝	BinkMf	1.00	3.3	13	19	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝ —	½
26⅞	10⅝	BioR B s			26	5	25⅞	25	25⅝ +	⅜
26¼	11	BioR A s			26	73	25⅞	25	25⅝ +	⅛
42⅛	18⅝	Blessng s	.60	1.6	11	5	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝ —	⅝
1½	¼	BlockE				92	⅞	¾	¾	
18⅝	11	BlountA	.45	3.0	36	76	15⅜	15	15⅜ —	½
18	11⅛	BlountB	.40	2.7	35	30	15	14⅞	14⅞ —	½
23	12	BolarP s			29	126	20⅝	20¼	20⅝ +	¼
14	7½	BowVal	.20			2	8½	8½	8½	
16⅛	9⅝	BowlA s	.48	3.3	14	10	14⅝	14½	14½ —	⅛
6	3¼	Bowmr			16	71	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝ —	⅛
27	14⅝	Bowne	.44	1.7	18	206	26¼	25¾	26 +	⅛
35⅞	19⅝	Brscn g	1.60			113	36	35⅜	35⅜ —	⅝
50⅛	30⅞	BrnFA	1.00	2.2	12	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
56½	33	BrnFB	1.00	2.0	13	80	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞ —	½
5	3⅛	BrnF pf	.40	8.4		4	4⅞	4¾	4¾ —	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Buckhn			7	132	4½	4⅜	4⅜ +	⅛
6½	4½	Buckh pf	.50	7.8		56	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜ +	⅛
38	25⅝	Buell	.60	1.6	9	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝ +	¼
13¼	6½	Bush n			13	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝ —	⅛
C										
33⅝	12¼	CDI			16	34	33⅝	33¼	33⅜ +	½
12⅝	6⅛	CMI Cp			24	255	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝ +	⅛
2⅞	⅜	CMX Cp				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ +	⅛
12½	7⅝	CSS n			11	31	11	10⅞	10⅞ —	⅛
18⅝	13½	Cablv n				40	17⅞	17	17⅞ +	⅛
15⅝	9	CaesNJ			19	43	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜ —	¼
12⅝	4½	CagleA			74	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	6½	Calprop	.86t	4.1	24	33	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛ +	⅜

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 41

Alcoa pf, Amedco, AmPrecsn, BAT Ind, Brascan A g, CDI Cp, CenMeP pf, ChmbDev n, DelVal, DiagRet A, ERC Intl, Fitchbg GE, Fitchbg GE p, FreqElct, HealthChm, HeritEntmnt, HollyCo n, HotelProp wt, Intermark s, IIP, KayJewel s, LazareKap, MarrsGp pf, Masind San, PLto 764pf, PennTrf, PittWV Sbrs, Pittway Cp, SDie 780pf, SCE 108pf, SCE 145pf, SwiftEngy, TastyBaking, TeleBex, TelephData, TexasAirCp, TolEd 10pf, TurnrBdcst p, WRIT s, WolfHow B, Woodstream

NEW LOWS 4

DomePtrl, DomePtr wt, SandyCp n, Weldtron

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 168

AFG Ind, ANR 267pf, ANR 212pf, AZP Group, AmBrd 275pf, AmCapCv, Am Home, AmPresid s, ArmWin, Arvin s, Arvloin 2pf, Bandag Inc, BordCR, BearStrns n, BestC 338pf, Beneaulty n, BosE 888pf, BosE 146pf, BklynUGs s, BurgKginv n, CannonGp, Celanese, Cert-teed, Cinn Bell, CinnGas El, CinG 744pf, CircleK s, ClaytonHm s, ColSO 242pf, CwlthEngy pf, CohEd 5pfA, CnPw 745pf, CornGl, CrnCrd, Craig Corp, Danaher, DoltPL pfD, DeSoto Inc, DelE 550pf, DelE 772pf, DiGiorgio, Disney s, duPnt 350pf, duPnt 450pf, DuqLt 210pr, Emhart pf, Enlexinc, FMC, FMCCp pf, FlBnkFla s, FleetFnGp, FloatPnt, GTE 2pf, GTE 2475pf, Gannett, Gapinc s, GenMot 5pf, GleasnC, GreenTree, Heinz s, HiShear, HuffyCp, HuntMfg s, IRT Prop s, ITT Cp pfK, IndianaEngy, Interst Pw, Johns In, KCPL 233pf, KCSouInd, KC Sfin pf, KansPL 232p, KaufBd pfA, KaufBd pfB, KoreaFd, Lear Siegler, LearSieg pf, LehValInd, LoewsCp, LIL Co, LIL Co ptE, LIL Co pfJ, LIL Co pfK, LIL Co pfX, LIL Co pfW, LIL Co pfV, LIL Co pfU, LIL Co pfT, LIL Co pfP, LIL Co pfO, ML Cvinc n, Marine Mid, Marriott, MasMut Inv, McDonalds, MetEd pfG, MetEd pfJ, MetEd pfI, MorganJP, NAFCO Fncl, Nashua Cp, NDist 185pr, NatGypsum s, Navstr wtB, NIM 410pf, NSPw 411pf, NSPw 680pf, OhEd 734pf, OhEd 820pf, OhPw 375pf, OutbdMar, OwensIll, Ownil 475pf, PaylessCash, PaPL 800pr, PepBoys s, PhilipMorr, PhilipMoris, Pillsbury, Potom Elec, PrimeMotr s, PSvCol 715p, PSInd 350pf, PSInd 944pf, PSInd 838pf, PSInd 960pf, PSInd 896pf, PSEG 505pf, PSEG 770pf, PSEG 740pf, Rayonier n, RepGyps, RevcoDS, Revlon, Reynldind s, RoyalDutch, RyderSyst, SavanEP pf, ShellerGlob, Stonwinn s, SourceCap pf, SouJer Ind, SooNET pfA, SoRy 260pf, SuaveShoe, SunTrstBk n, TECO, Tennc 740pr, ToledEd adf, TolEd 236pf, TolEd 884pf, ToroCo, ToysRUs, UDC Dev n, UnCarbide s, UnEl 213pf, UnEl 272pf, UnEl 8pfH, UnivLeaf, UtilCo 261p, VEl72 772pf, Wackhut, WalMart pfA, WellsFar Co, Wendy, WitcoCp, XTRAInc, Zayre s

NEW LOWS 8

Augat, BritTelFn, Ensource, EnterroCp, HeclaMng, PogoProd, Timeplex, US Steel

Floating-Rate Notes

April 10

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Canadian Dollars

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd, London

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

RHF Reports Profit Rose 14.8% in 1985

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Berliner Handels & Frankfurter Bank reported Thursday that group net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 was 68.4 million Deutsche marks ($29.2 million), up 14.8 percent from the previous year.

The year-end balance sheet total was 26.3 billion DM after 24.4 billion DM in 1984, when group net profit was 59.6 million DM.

Parent bank partial operating profit rose to 140.5 million DM from 123.8 million DM.

Klaus Subjetzki, one of five partners in the bank, said that total operating profit rose much more strongly than partial operating profit because of trading on the bank's own account, especially in securities and foreign exchange.

Mr. Subjetzki, at a news conference, declined to say what total operating profit had been.

He said that the bank's interest surplus, commission surplus and trading on its own account all rose in the first quarter of 1986.

Partial operating profit, which excludes trading on own account, was higher in the first three months than one quarter of 1985 profit.

The 1.2-billion-DM rise in the parent balance sheet, to 12.7 billion DM, would have been 620 million DM greater had it not been for the decline of the dollar, he said.

Mr. Subjetzki said risk provisions had reached an absolute high in 1985, of which half was for country risks. Provisions for country risks doubled, he said.

Published group risk provisions rose to 155 million DM in 1985 from 146 million DM. West German accounting regulations mean this figure does not fully reflect the absolute level of provisions.

Group lending to 32 problem countries stood at 452 million DM at end-1985, up from 442 million DM to 29 countries in 1984, Mr. Subjetzki said.

Walker Supports Offer From TransCanada

Reuters

TORONTO — Hiram Walker Resources Ltd.'s board recommended Thursday that shareholders accept TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.'s offer to acquire all Walker shares at 36.50 Canadian dollars ($26.30) per share. The offer is valued at $3 billion.

Walker recommended that Finbas Investment Corp., in which it has a 49-percent stake, withdraw its offer for 50 million Walker shares at 40 dollars per share.

GE's Net Up 5%; Westinghouse Advances 4.2%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. has posted net profit of $537 million for the first quarter of 1986, up 5 percent from a year ago.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., which also reported on Wednesday, said its net profit in the period was $135.2 million, up 4.2 percent.

GE, based in Fairfield, Connecticut, said sales for the first quarter were 5 percent lower, at $5.88 billion. Per-share earnings were $1.18. In the first quarter of 1985, GE posted net profit of $511 million on $6.20 billion in sales.

In Pittsburgh, Westinghouse reported first-quarter sales of $2.55 billion and per-share earnings of 88 cents. In the first quarter of 1985, profit was $129.7 million on sales of $2.3 billion.

GE said the 1986 results included additional charges against earnings for corporate restructuring costs. The company did not disclose the amount.

GE said a strike by 7,500 workers in Massachusetts from Feb. 21 to March 21 halted output of aircraft engines.

RTZ Profit Rose 6% in '85 But Sales Declined by 11%

Reuters

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., the British mining and industrial company, reported Thursday that pretax profit rose 6 percent to £716.7 million ($1.05 billion) in 1985, from £676.1 million a year earlier.

However sales declined 11 percent to £5.31 billion from £5.95 billion in 1984, the company said.

On a per-share basis, pretax profit for 1985 amounted to 76 pence, compared with 69 pence a year earlier.

Pretax profits of domestic RTZ operations declined 13 percent to £121 million in 1985, from £139 million a year earlier.

RTZ's North American operations saw profits fall 15 percent to £160 million from £189 million.

The company's activities in Australasia and Africa fared better. Australian operations reported pretax last year rose to £262 million, up 33 percent from £196 million.

Pretax profit from RTZ's African operations totaled £169 million, up 27 percent from £133 million.

Derek Birkin, deputy chairman and chief executive of RTZ, said capital expenditure was likely to be lower this year as projects developed in the past two years came on stream. But the company would continue to seek opportunities for expansion through acquisition in the industrial and energy areas, he added.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Burmah Oil

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,460.	1,650.
Pretax Net	79.6	65.4
Per Share	0.3493	0.2438

Rio Tinto Zinc

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	5,310.	5,950.
Pretax Net	716.7	676.1
Per Share	0.7614	0.6959

United States

Bank of New York

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	41.1	32.8
Per Share	1.97	1.67

Barnett Banks Florida

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	36.4	29.3
Per Share	1.07	0.89

Biocraft

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	311.0	224.7
Oper Net	6.29	4.51
Oper Share	0.03	0.36

Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1,146.	847.8
Oper Net	33.0	24.3
Oper Share	0.37	2.63

1986 nets exclude gains of $4.9 million in quarter and of $8.9 million in year, while year net includes charge of 13 cents per share.

Cameron Iron Works

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	163.2	135.3
Net Inc.	1.65	1.34
Per Share	0.06	0.11
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	473.6	399.8
Net Inc.	9.31	4.27
Per Share	0.51	0.14

Chemical N.Y.

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	102.4	89.7
Per Share	1.93	1.68

Fannie Mae

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	34.7	(a)17.4
Per Share	0.47	—

a: loss. Full name of company is Federal National Mortgage Association.

First Bank System

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	46.6	37.2
Per Share	1.59	1.27

First Financial

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	31.7	24.6
Per Share	1.15	0.94

1985 results restated.

Hilton Hotels

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	158.8	173.2
Net Inc.	17.43	23.45
Per Share	0.70	0.94

Intel

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	280.1	375.2
Net Inc.	(a)23.2	10.8
Per Share	—	0.09

a: loss. 1986 net includes gain of $7.4 million.

Irving Bank

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	30.4	27.3
Per Share	1.62	1.44

COMPANY NOTES

Apricot Computers PLC said it had won a three-year contract to supply microcomputers to W & T Avery Ltd., a unit of Britain's General Electric Co.

Saygues, the French construction group, offered to pay 60 francs ($8.06) per share on the Paris Bourse for outstanding shares in the building group Screg, in which it holds a 30.6-percent stake, the stockbrokers' association said.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. shares equivalent to 7.5 percent of share capital outstanding will be privately placed with three Hong Kong companies ahead of a public flotation of 15 percent of the airline's stock, financial advisers said. The companies are Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Wheelock Development Co.

Furukawa Electric Co. of Japan said it and Xian cable works of Xian Electric Manufacturing Corp. of China would set up a joint venture to make optical fibers in China.

Hanson Trust PLC's associates now own 102 million shares of Imperial Group PLC, or 13.5 percent of Imperial's issued share capital, Imperial said. The group has rejected Hanson's bid and recommended a rival one by United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC.

Inland Steel Co. said it signed an agreement to buy Tull Industries Inc. for $100 million from Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Ka Wah Bank Ltd.'s application for listing in the new Unified Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. has been approved, an exchange spokesman said. He said the bank would be reorganized after a takeover by China International Trust & Investment Corp.

Fertilizer Maker Braves the Farm Slump

(Continued from Page 13)

...get an edge on major foreign producers for business in the Far East.

To cope with the worldwide slump, IMC has temporarily shut its mining operations in Florida and Canada. It also said it would take "substantial write-downs" on fertilizer inventories and would possibly write off and sell some assets in its unprofitable gas and oil sector and its industrial minerals divisions.

As a result of these changes, the company's overall sales could fall 5 percent during the current fiscal year, to $1.38 billion, from $1.62 billion, according to Mr. Raman.

Hurt by a recent cut in its dividend, IMC's stock has been trading in the $30s, well down from its record high of $66.50 in 1981. It closed Wednesday at $32.625 on the New York Stock Exchange.

In making its move to diversify, many analysts said, IMC paid too much for the Mallinckrodt unit, based in St. Louis, Missouri. The purchase increased IMC's debt-to-equity ratio to 50 percent, from 20 percent. A one-time charge relating to Mallinckrodt's inventories, coupled with the other write-downs, is cited by IMC as the reason for the predicted loss this year.

Still, analysts agree that Mallinckrodt, with 1985 sales of $570.6 million, has a strong position in high-margin specialty chemicals as well as the growing medical products market.

The unit, a supplier of medical diagnostic equipment, catheters and food colorings, can also provide chemical supplements to help IMC's animal products division.

The downward spiral plaguing the fertilizer industry and other farm suppliers can be traced to President Jimmy Carter's 1980 embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

The fertilizer industry has also been also hurt by the strong dollar and by the federal government's payment-in-kind program. Under the program, which began in 1983 and was designed to raise grain prices, farmers were given surplus food to sell in return for fallow acreage.

Yet oversupply and depressed prices continue to nag the farming sector, forcing Washington to once again offer incentives to scale back acreage. This year, about 15 million more acres (6 million hectares) will be idled, bringing the total number of fallow acres to about 40 million, or 10.6 percent of the 372.5 million acres of arable farmland in the United States.

Meanwhile, IMC has dug in, waiting for better times. Its phosphate chemical plant in New Wales, Florida, is operating at 70-percent capacity, but the company is able to squeeze more by-products out of each ton through a longer production process.

Computers From Computers

(Continued from Page 13)

...whose sales of $10 million in 1985 were half what it expected. Harold G. Alles, vice president of customer engineering for Silicon Design Labs, agreed. "There's just an awful lot of work to be done," he said.

Still, most analysts and executives think there is a bright future for the technology. General Motors Corp. signed a contract last month to buy systems from Seattle Silicon and to buy a small equity stake in the company.

And this week, LSI Logic of Milpitas, California, introduced a silicon compiler, the largest company yet to do so. LSI Logic, however, came out with a compiler that can design infinite variations of just one type of chip — one that multiplies numbers and accumulates the results. The company believes it is better to bring out a family of compilers, each tailored for a specific type of chip.

Experts say computer design of chips is inevitable because chips are becoming so complex — with millions of transistors on a fingernail-size piece of silicon — that mere human beings can no longer do the design alone.

Net Asset Value on April 3, 1986

Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.$0.43 per U.S.$1 unit.

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

US $30,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1982-1988

The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from April 9, 1986 up to October 9, 1986 as determined by the reference agent is 7⅞ per cent per annum, namely US $37,81 per note of US $1,000.-

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
THE OPENING OF OUR

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PLEASE CONTACT:
J. BERTIL NORINDER, REPRESENTATIVE
J. ALAN THORNTON

BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE
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THE TOP FRENCH QUALITY FIRMS

COMITÉ COLBERT

Martell: Exporter Extraordinaire

René Firino Martell, President

When Jean Martell founded his celebrated cognac business in 1715, his first priority was exporting. Today, 271 years later with the family firm into the ninth generation, exports to 140 countries represent 97 percent of turnover. "Our market is the world," says Martell president René Firino Martell. "Exporting is our second nature."

Invented in the early 17th century, cognac first found favor in England, where it has flourished ever since, only becoming popularly established on the French market in the 1920s. It has often been linked to a spirit of adventure and even their French clients carried Martell abroad. Surcouf, who sailed the high seas as a dashing corsair under Napoleon, was a customer and, a century and a half later, polar explorer Paul-Emile Victor stocked up with Martell for his expedition to the South Pole.

The success of Martell's superb cognacs, among the leading brands worldwide for centuries and currently number one in England, Italy, Hong Kong and Singapore, is the result of a careful combination of ancient techniques wedded to modern methodization. The art of distillation and the immutable ritual of ageing the alcohol in casks crafted by hand from the oak of the Tronçais forest planted by Colbert, are unchanged since the 17th century. This is the key to the mystical metamorphosis of the limpid eau de vie into the amber aromatic opulence of fine cognac. In their cellars, over 144,000 barrels lose an equivalent of two million bottles a year in evaporation, called "the angel's share" by the poets of the Charente.

Their distinctive cognac style depends on the almost infallible skill of the cellar master as he composes, constructs and balances a symphony of vintages and growths into the perfect marriage of a matchless Martell cognac. Then it is blended in a new $11 million computerized assemblage system. "The larger the amount blended," explains Firino Martell, "the better the resulting quality." Specific Martell appellations range from the Three Star or VS, the youngest and all-over best seller, to the exceptional elegance of the Extra, bottled only after more than 40 years of patient ageing. Their most recent introduction, Cordon Rubis, is a lighter, drier, medium-age blend.

This unrelenting attention to detail has reaped financial rewards. Turnover was up almost nine percent last year at $300 million and a slight increase is forecast for 1986 despite the decline in the dollar and sterling. Emphasis is being placed on expansion in the United States and the Far East, where cognac is drunk like table wine with meals instead of in the Western way as an aperitif or after-dinner liqueur.

Two new ventures, Parfums Jacomo, bought in 1981, whose new fragrance, Parfum Rare, was launched last fall and a range of leathergoods, J. et F. Martell, introduced last September, soon to be joined by a line of silk scarves and ties, share the inherent Martell merits: lasting quality, top-of-the-line luxury and, most of all, they are eminently exportable.

"AN ASSOCIATION OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS NAMES OF THE FRENCH 'ART DE VIVRE', 2BIS RUE DE LA BAUME. 75008 PARIS.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITÉ COLBERT

AIR CANADA

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

(A federal Crown corporation)
Wholly owned by the Government of Canada

Exchange Offer

Air Canada proposes

the exchange of their
DM 100,000,000
9 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1982/1992
("Old Bonds 1992")
for
up to DM 100,000,000
9 % / 7 % Subordinated Bonds 1986 ff
("9 % / 7 % Bonds")

the exchange of their
DM 100,000,000
7 3/8 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1983/1993
("Old Bonds 1993")
for
up to DM 100,000,000
7 3/8 % / 7 % Subordinated Bonds 1986 ff
("7 3/8 % / 7 % Bonds")

Interest rate and payment of interest of the 9 % / 7 % Bonds:

9 % payable annually in arrears on 19th August of each year until 18th August, 1992. Change of interest rate as well as interest payment date on 19th August, 1992: From 19th August, 1992 the Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 % per annum. Interest shall be payable annually in arrears on 4th June. The first coupon and the first interest payment at the rate of 7 % per annum shall be due on 4th June, 1993.

Interest rate and payment of interest of the 7 3/8 % / 7 % Bonds:

7 3/8 % payable annually in arrears on 4th June of each year until 3rd June, 1993. Change of interest rate on 4th June, 1993: From 4th June, 1993 the Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 % per annum. Interest shall be payable annually in arrears on 4th June. The first coupon and the first interest payment at the rate of 7 % per annum shall be due on 4th June, 1994.

Summary of the terms of the 9 % / 7 % Bonds and the 7 3/8 % / 7 % Bonds (the "New Bonds"):

Life:	until the liquidation, if ever, of Air Canada
Amount:	up to DM 100,000,000 for each, the 9 % / 7 % Bonds and the 7 3/8 % / 7 % Bonds, respectively
Issue Price:	100%
Denomination:	DM 1,000 and DM 10,000
Redemption at the Option of Air Canada:	All the New Bonds, but not part only, may be redeemed at 102 % of their principal amount on 4th June, 2001 and thereafter on every fifth anniversary at that date at 100 % of their principal amount
Taxation:	Principal and interest shall be paid without withholding in respect of any present or future taxes or duties of whatsoever nature levied by or in Canada.
Listing:	Application will be made to list the New Bonds on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange
Exchange Restrictions:	The New Bonds will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and may not be offered or delivered in exchange for Old Bonds directly or indirectly in the United States of America, as part of the solicitation of tenders of Old Bonds and the acceptance of the Exchange Offer. The New Bonds may not be offered or delivered in exchange for Old Bonds directly or indirectly in contravention of the securities laws of Canada or any province or territory thereof.

For the holders of Old Bonds the exchange for New Bonds shall be free of charge and stock exchange turnover tax.

This Exchange Offer expires on 12th May, 1986.

The holders of Old Bonds may accept the Exchange Offer through their respective depositary bank or CSFB-Effectenbank AG, Frankfurt am Main, (the "Exchange Agent").

Old Bonds tendered for exchange must be transferred by Securities Transfer Order to Frankfurter Kassenverein AG, Frankfurt am Main, in favour of the Exchange Agent, no later than 20th May, 1986.

On or before 27th May, 1986 (Effective Date of Exchange), a temporary Global Bearer Bond will be issued for each, the 9 % / 7 % Bonds and the 7 3/8 % / 7 % Bonds, respectively, and deposited with Frankfurter Kassenverein AG, which will credit each depositary bank, or its named depositary for the account of the beneficial owner, with its respective principal amount of New Bonds.

The definitive bonds are expected to be delivered not later than 30th September, 1986.

The Exchange Offer in respect of Old Bonds 1992 is conditional, inter alia, upon the valid tender to Air Canada of a minimum of DM 25,000,000 aggregate principal amount of such bonds. The Exchange Offer in respect of Old Bonds 1993 is conditional, inter alia, upon the valid tender to Air Canada of a minimum of DM 25,000,000 aggregate principal amount of such bonds. In case the Exchange Offer shall not become effective Old Bonds presented for exchange will immediately be returned.

The Preliminary Information Memorandum (containing the full text of the Conditions of Issue and information on Air Canada) and the Exchange Offer with Instructions (together the "Offering Material") may be obtained from CSFB-Effectenbank AG, Wertpapierverwaltung, Kaiserstraße 30, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Telephone (069) 2691-527 or (069) 2691-238.

The Offering Material, the Dealer Agreement and the Letter of Tender are being sent to certain banks contacted by CSFB-Effectenbank AG as Exchange Agent, but may also be obtained by any other depositary bank at the address mentioned above.

CSFB-Effectenbank AG
Exchange Agent
11th April, 1986

Law Sought to Aid Failed U.S. Banks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Top U.S. bank regulators say emergency legislation is needed to stem a slowing but continuing trend of bank failures, triggered by soft oil prices and a weak farm economy.

"The number of problem banks is increasing, but at a decreasing rate," Preston Martin, vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told the House Banking subcommittee on financial institutions.

He urged the panel to pass emergency legislation authorizing interstate acquisition of failed banks. The current authority expires April 15.

William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and Robert Clarke, comptroller of the currency, joined Mr. Martin in saying that the U.S. banking system is essentially sound, but has encountered problems in energy, agriculture, commercial real estate and international loans.

FDIC figures show the number of "problem" banks has increased from 481 in June 1983 to 1,156 in February 1986, with farm banks — those with at least 25 percent of their loans related to agriculture — accounting for more than 40 percent of the higher figure.

Bank failures ballooned from 42 in 1982 to 120 last year. Twenty-four banks failed in the first three months of this year alone.

Mr. Seidman said the number of problem banks has not yet peaked. He said, however, that he does not expect a dramatic increase from current levels, unless "oil prices stay low for an extended period — six months to a year." In that case, he said, the number of problem banks might rise significantly, particularly in the Southwest, which is heavily dependent on energy loans.

"We do need legislation and we need it now," Mr. Seidman said, arguing that the authority for interstate banking should be extended and liberalized along the lines outlined in a joint proposal presented by the three regulators.

Current law provides for the out-of-state purchase of failed commercial banks and failed or faltering mutual savings banks with assets of $500 million or more.

The proposal calls for lowering the $500-million threshold of a bank eligible for acquisition, permitting acquisition of failing as well as failed commercial banks and their holding companies.

Europe Escalating Dispute, U.S. Trade Official Contends

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, has called action proposed by the European Community in response to planned U.S. import restrictions an unjustified escalation of the trade disagreement.

"Although we recognize this is only a proposal, any countermeasures taken by the EC to achieve symmetry with the U.S. actions would be clearly unjustified," Mr. Yeutter said Wednesday.

The EC's executive Commission said earlier Wednesday that it had drawn up a wide-ranging list of U.S. imports that it might restrict in retaliation for any U.S. trade actions. The products included gluten feed, soya meal, wheat and rice.

Last week, Mr. Yeutter's office published a list of items on which quotas or higher import tariffs would be imposed unless settlement was reached over restrictions on U.S. corn and soybean exports to Spain and Portugal.

Mr. Yeutter said the United States was not seeking a confrontation with the European Community, but he added: "We will not allow our rights to be infringed upon."

Special Zones Defended by Chinese Aide

(Continued from Page 13)

eign-exchange regulations and credit had had an adverse affect on the zones and 14 ports opened to foreign investment in 1984.

But additional state support in foreign exchange and domestic credits had largely solved the problems, he said.

Visitors to Shenzhen, largest of the special zones, have recently reported poor morale and a virtual recession caused by the tighter controls. Shenzhen is near Hong Kong.

Mr. Gu denied that China had "closed" 10 of the 14 open cities. But he did not specifically refute reports that their powers to contract directly with foreign investors on major projects had been withdrawn.

Some of the criticism of the zones has focused on currency speculation, black market dealings and excess investment in property and trading rather than manufacturing.

But Mr. Gu said these illegal activities had been stamped out and that 43 percent of Shenzhen's industrial output last year was exported, up from 33 percent in 1984.

(AFP, Reuters)

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 10 APRIL 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT	
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$ 223.57
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	
-(d) Baerbond	SF 955.90
-(d) Conbar	SF 1471.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$ 1322.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF 1663.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF 1300.00
-(d) Grobar	SF 1180.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF 1906.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY	
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$ 1073.64
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1049.71
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN 193,658.00
BNP INTERFUNDS	
-(w) Interbond Fund	$ 146.23
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$ 10.52
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.76
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£ 10.36
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$ 14.56
-(w) Interequity N Amer. Offer	$ 11.29
BANQUE INDOSUEZ	
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$ 14.27
-(w) Diverbond	SF 86.00
-(w) FIF-America	$ 19.79
-(w) FIF-Europe	$ 21.58
-(d) FIF-International	$ 13.77
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$ 25.70
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 119.99
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 209.61
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$ 1066.98
BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey	
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$ 0.907*
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr	$ 11.44*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf	$ 1.419
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf	£ 148.6
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$ 1.257*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$ 0.771
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£ 15.83
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$ 1.832
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£ 0.241
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$ 1.482
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$ 0.953
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 55.71
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$ 27.38
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)	
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71	
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU 1061.92
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$ 1040.00
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF 535.50
-(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF 107.70
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 112.07
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$ 123.10
-(d) Bond Vaor £ Sterling	£ 108.56
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 10,650.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF 138.05
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	$ 146.93
-(d) Canasec	SF 698.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF 79.50
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF 130.75
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$ 98.19
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$ 1132.01
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1078.57
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£ 1087.60
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y 102382.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF 146.50
-(d) Ussec	SF 858.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF 210.50
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF 185.50
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC	
Winchester House, 77 London Wall	
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)	
-(w) Finsbury Grou Ltd.	$ 143.85
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$ 27.54*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$ 11.12
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$ 141.98
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF 110.74
	$ 12.71
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	$ 105.18
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 63.01
-(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2282.68
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
-+(d) Concentra	DM 40.68
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 88.17
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.	
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331	
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.	
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 11.35 Offer	$11.711*
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 13.40 Offer	$ 13.822
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$ 1.5384
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$ 1.0076*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$ 1.3829
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$ 1.0081*
-(w) Long Term	$ 26.89*
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS	
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680	
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$ 16.47
-(w) F&C European	$ 22.66
-(w) F&C Oriental	$ 39.17

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda	
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$ 63.00
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$ 101.26
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$ 25.91
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$ 101.36
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 92.23*
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$ 11.82
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$ 12.98
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$ 131.63
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$ 31.60
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$ 100.87*
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$ 43.87
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$ 17.68
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 183.54
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$ 19.09*
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$ 49.86
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN	
London Agent 01-839-3013	
-(w) Dollar Income	$ 7.78
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£ 98.00
-(w) Gold Income	$ 8.11
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$ 4.45
-(m) Strategic Trading	$ 1.67
GEFINOR FUNDS.	
-(w) East Investment Fund	$ 533.39
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£ 166.02
-(w) State St. American	$ 193.49
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22353530	
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.	
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715	
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$ 159.41
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$ 172.39
-(w) GAMerica Inc.	$ 184.62
-(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$ 109.90
-(w) GAM Boston Inc.	$ 141.68
-(w) GAMbit Fund Inc.	$ 131.05
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$ 21.05
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$ 10.03
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF 153.39
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$ 099.23
-(w) GAM International Inc.	$ 183.75
-(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$ 188.30
-(w) GAM North America Inc.	$ 143.82
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc.	121.15* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust ccum.	125.85 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$ 185.02
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.	139.38 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.	129.80 p
-(w) GAMrint	$ 139.61
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$ 77.27
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust	192.55*
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc.	$ 245.37
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$ 159.62
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$ 122.39
-(w) GSAM Intl. Inc. U.S Ord.	$ 126.22
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$ 109.57
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF 105.12
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen 10.817
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM 108.50
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£ 120.12
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.	
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd.	$ 14.48*
-(d) G.T. Applied Science	$ 14.98
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$ 10.98*
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$ 5.12
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$ 25.95
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$ 20.27
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$ 19.98
-(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 19.01*
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 15.31
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$ 15.89
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$ 42.33
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 27.06
-(w) G.T. Japan Smi Co.Fd	$ 60.37*
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 26.27
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$ 15.18
HILL SAMUEL INVEST.MGMT. INTL. S.A.	
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029	
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051	
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF 11.96
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF 29.08
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM 14.49
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$ 11.46
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$ 27.58
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$ 17.01
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$ 34.71*
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg	
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$ 17.38
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$ 38.77
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y 38.35
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y 6138
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y 22,225
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$ 11.53
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11	
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$ 117.40
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF 150.30
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 193.10
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 309.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$ 128.25
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF 148.90
-+(w) Lloyds Intl. Smaller Cos.	$ 16.45

NIMARBEN	
-(d) Class A	$ 110.08
-(w) Class B - U.S.	$ 150.34
-(w) Class C - Japan	$ 132.22
OBLIFLEX LIMITED	
-(w) Multicurrency	$ 15.09
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$ 12.55
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$ 15.10
-(w) Japanese Yen	$ 16.70
-(w) Poud Sterling	£ 12.74
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM 11.45
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL 11.30
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF 10.41
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF 11.09
-(w) European Currency	ECU 11.06
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP	
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670	
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$ 32.90
PARISBAS-GROUP	
-(d) Cortexa International	$ 110.54
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU 1111.91
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM 1230.97
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF 93.90
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$ 1260.05
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y 110669.00
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL 1099.46
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$ 88.13
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$ 15.04
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$ 160.85
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$ 12.42
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$ 131.24
PUTNAM	
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$ 13.30
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$ 10.29
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$ 96.51
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY	
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$ 13.57*
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$ 16.89*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$ 34.87*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$ 12.71*
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd.	$ 28.95
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$ 12.50
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)	
-(w)Inc.: Bid $ 7.93 Offer	$ 8.46
-(w)Acc.: Bid $ 8.06 Offer	$ 8.59
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD(46-8-236270)	
-(w)Accu. Bond Fd. Bid $5.68 Offer	$5.93
SKANDIFOND LIMITED(46-8-236270)	
-(w)Income Bond Fd. Bid $5.48 Offer	$5.93
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.	
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040	
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$ 28.27
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$ 35.20
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) America-Valor	SF 538.75
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 120.97
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$ 139.63
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL 124.82
-(d) Intervalor	SF 96.00
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 1182.25
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£ 108.96
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF 110.12
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF 430.50
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF 81.75
-(d) Universal Fund	SF 132.50
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y 10811.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD	
(d) The Establishment Trust	$ 1.40
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$ 11.76
(d) Thornton HK & China	$ 10.14
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$ 16.20
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$ 12.63
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF 66.00
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM 232.70
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr 197.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 201.50
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr 225.50
-(d) Globinvest	SFr 118.50
-( ) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF 315.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr 215.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF 221.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr 971.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
-(d) Unirenta	DM 44.00
-(d) Unifonds	DM 35.00
-(d) Unirak	DM 93.90
-(d) UNIZINS	DM 114.60
Other Funds	
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$ 29.82
(w) Acticroissance	$ 99.97
(w) Activest Intl.	$ 13.11
(w) Aquila International Fund	$ 242.08
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 996.27
(r) Ariane	$ 2275.39
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$ 21.64
(b) Bliao Saudi Bond Fund	$ 151.25
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF 134.14
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$ 10.10

(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl.	$ 11.98
(w) Citadel Fon	$ 1.82
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities	$ 190.16
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 3067.04
(w) Columbia Securities	L 113.02
(r) COMETE	$ 934.62
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$ 14.08
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$ 42.07
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$ 182.31
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y 11.871
(w) D.G.C.	$ 124.63
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd	$ 1169.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM 1092.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$ 15.91
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$ 1503.42
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$ 12.66
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$ 46.47
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 45.04
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu 69.36
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 20,990.80
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd	$ 1152.08
(w) Fixed Income Trns	$ 12.47
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 213.10
(w) Forexfund	$ 6.63
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 66.10
(d) Fonditalia	$ 57.00
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM 44.46
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$ 12.76
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$ 101.19
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$ 186.84
(w) Hestia Funds	$ 120.06
(w) Horizon Fund	$ 1580.57
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd	SF 147.12
(r) ILA-IGB (15/03)	$ 9.63
(r) ILA-IGS (15/03)	$ 10.54
(r) IncAmerica N.V.	$ 10.71
(d) Interfund SA	$ 28.29
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 305.45
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'B'	$ 852.29
(d) Interraining Mut. Fd. Cl.'C'	$ 2910.30
(r) Int'l Securities und	$ 16.71
(d) Investa DWS	DM 71.48
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 14.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$ 31.22
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 153.75
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 158.72
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd	$ 12,493.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$ 27.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$ 122.31
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW 12,313.24
	$ 13.85
(d) Lelcom Fund	$ 1886.64
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$ 237.21
(d) Liquibaer	$ 1408.00
(w) Luxfund	$ 100.95
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$ 31.53
(r) Meteore	Y 119,183.00
(w) NAAT	$ 12.57
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$ 11,208.97
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 46.63*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$ 10.93
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$ 7399.24
(w) Novotec Investment Fund	$ 115.08
(m) NSP F.I.T	$ 215.07
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$ 1638.42
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$ 34.26
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$ 1454.21
(r) Pleiades	$ 1277.08
(r) Pri-Tech	$ 1030.55
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 8421.01
(d) Renta Fund	LF 3044.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 1149.47
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$ 1149.06
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd	$ 1824.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 154.35
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$ 14.05
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$ 1059.16
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$ 27.24
(d) Syntax Ltd.'(Class A)'	$ 11.54
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF 84.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$ 123.21
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$ 168.85
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 135.96
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl 60.42
(d) Turquoise Fund	$ 159.07
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$ 2455.36
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$ 1642.95
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$ 1074.38
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 80.20
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$ 1294.97
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$ 1332.35
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm 115.10
(d) US Federal Securities	$ 10.90
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$ 13.68
(w) Willerbond Capital	$ 11.13
(d) World Fund S.A.	$ 16.53

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - NotCommunicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; •• - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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SECLUDED NANTUCKET COTTAGE
Nantucket, Massachusetts
21½+ acres bordered on 2 sides by the Atlantic Ocean and Sesachacha Pond, has extensive private sand beach and offers the ultimate in privacy. Cedar paneling; random-width pine floors; fireplace, decks; water views from every room. Free-standing deck; garage. Surrounded by an 874-acre bird sanctuary.
$3,500,000 Brochure #IHT5-171
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212/606-7070

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CAP DE NICE. Beautiful villa directly on sea. August. Tel Paris 42 24 03 99.

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

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Please turn to Page 7

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REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Mobil Names New Asia Managers

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Mobil Oil Corp. has announced top-level appointments at two subsidiaries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The New York-based oil and gas concern has named Kerry R. Wark chairman and managing director of its Hong Kong unit. He was general manager of operations at Mobil Oil Australia in Melbourne.

Mr. Wark, an Australian, takes over from Robin Marrett, who has been transferred to Wellington as chairman and managing director of Mobil Oil New Zealand. Before moving to Hong Kong in 1983, Mr. Marrett, who is also an Australian, was manager of manufacturing planning at Mobil Europe.

Mr. Marrett succeeds Lindsay Fergusson, who has become manager of international planning in Mobil's international marketing and refining division in New York. Before becoming head of Mobil's New Zealand unit in 1983, Mr. Fergusson served with Mobil in Australia, Malaysia, Greece and the United States.

National Westminster Bank PLC said Charles Green will become a deputy group chief executive upon the retirement of Denis Child on Nov. 30. Since 1982, Mr. Green has been general manager of NatWest's financial control division. He will be succeeded by John Burns, who has been deputy general manager of the business development division since March 1985. In addition, Roger Flemington has been named general manager of NatWest's domestic banking division to succeed Philip Girle, who will retire Oct. 31. Mr. Flemington will turn over his duties as general manager of the ...ses division to Brian Keyte. Mr. Keyte is a deputy general manager of NatWest's management services division.

Separately, NatWest said A. Derrick Plummer has been appointed to the new post of senior international executive of its sovereign risk unit, international banking division. He was controller of the bank's correspondent banking department within the international banking division. Also, George Karavias has been appointed chief manager of NatWest's branch in Piraeus, Greece. He succeeds Trevor Heayns, who will head a branch in London.

Fleming Overseas Investment Trust PLC has elected Sir Philip Haddon-Cave a director. He has served as Hong Kong's financial secretary and chief secretary.

Royal Bank of Scotland has named Lewis McGill senior general manager for international banking. He will succeed George Pollard as assistant chief general manager for international banking when Mr. Pollard retires on Sept. 30. Mr. McGill was general manager for strategic planning.

BBN Software Products Corp., a U.S.-based maker of engineering and scientific software products, has formed a unit in France, BBN Software Products SARL. It is headed by Patrick Becker, who joins the company from Digital Research Inc., where he was director for southern European operations.

Girozentrale Vienna has set up a Far East representative office in Hong Kong headed by Peter Riha.

American Cyanamid Co., a research-based biotechnology and chemical concern, has appointed R.C. McLauchlan managing director of Cyanamid of Great Britain Ltd., succeeding the late Donald R.B. Banks. Mr. McLauchlan was with the Lederle operations of Cyanamid's international medical products division in Wayne, New Jersey.

American Express Europe Ltd. has named Christopher Rodrigues managing director for travel and travel management services in Britain, based in London. He has been with Amex for seven years and was in charge of marketing and sales for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He succeeds Alberto Modolo, who now oversees Amex's Travel Related Services in Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific.

Amax Inc. said Jean Luciat-Labry has been named general manager of metallurgical sales in Western Europe for Amax Mineral Sales. Mr. Luciat-Labry, who is based in Paris, has been director of Climax Molybdenum SA's metallurgical sales for Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Spain and Portugal since 1983. In addition, Alan W. Armour was appointed general manager of chemical sales and development in Europe for Amax Mineral Sales. He will continue to be based in London. Mr. Armour was assistant manager of sales and development for the European chemical division of Climax Molybdenum Co. The appointments are part of a recent restructuring of Amax's worldwide metals businesses into commercial and operating units. Amax Mineral Sales is the commercial unit formed in this reorganization.

Mitsukoshi, the Japanese department store group, has appointed Yoshiaki Sakakura, its managing director, as president, succeeding Akira Ichihara, who has been promoted to chairman.

Kredietbank NV of Brussels said Piet Jaspaert will join the bank on Oct. 1 and will become public relations manager on April 1, 1987, succeeding Alfons Verboven.

McElwaine Quits Post as Chief at Columbia Films

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Guy McElwaine has resigned as chairman and chief executive officer of Columbia Pictures, the motion picture division of Columbia Pictures Industries, the company has announced.

Columbia's chairman, Francis T. Vincent, said Wednesday that Mr. McElwaine "expressed a desire to pursue other interests and we wish him well in his future endeavors." A successor has not been named and Mr. Vincent said no further senior management changes are "contemplated at this time."

Mr. McElwaine said the decision was his. He said he would probably produce movies and television programs.

A former president and chief executive officer of Rastar Productions, Mr. McElwaine was named president of Columbia Pictures in July 1982 just after the studio's purchase by Coca-Cola Co. He became chief executive in October 1983 and chairman last June.

Phillips Plans Operation To Save Sinking Oil Field

Reuters

OSLO — A rescue plan has been proposed to save Norway's slowly sinking Ekofisk oil field operations by raising six steel oil platforms, Phillips Petroleum Co., the operator of the field, said Thursday.

The plan involves cutting the legs on the platforms, set in 73 meters (239 feet) of water on Norway's southern continental shelf, and welding in six-meter steel lengths to regain lost clearance.

The operation, to be carried out this summer pending approval by Norwegian authorities, is expected to cost $205 million.

Subsidence, in which the field's oil and gas reservoir is being slowly crushed under the weight of overlying rock, has caused Ekofisk platforms to sink nearly three meters.

The platforms, some weighing up to 30,000 metric tons (33,000 short tons), must be lifted in unison to avoid having to sever interconnecting gangways and production pipes, a Phillips spokesman said.

He said the job, dependent on good weather, would be coordinated by a central computer being fed information via satellite from position monitors on the platforms.

Volume of New Bond Issues Sets Record, OECD Reports

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A record volume of bonds was floated on the international capital market in the first quarter of this year as issuers rushed to take advantage of the significant drop in long-term interest rates registered during the period, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported Thursday.

The report also highlighted a sharp rise in the share of Euro-commercial paper programs arranged without an underwriting commitment from banks. Banking supervisors have been stepping up efforts to bring such off-balance-sheet underwriting commitments of banks under regulatory control.

Perhaps as a result, nonunderwritten medium-term credit facilities, at $10 billion, exceeded for the first time the volume of underwritten facilities, which totaled $5.3 billion.

However, the total amount of credit lines arranged during the quarter trailed the fourth-quarter pace when $14.7 billion of nonunderwritten facilities and $17.9 billion of underwritten lines were put in place. The volume of syndicated bank credits, at $6.7 billion, was down 42 percent in the quarter but virtually unchanged from the year-earlier period.

Consequently, the overall volume of medium- and long-term funds raised in the international market failed to set a record. At $63.8 billion, the first-quarter's activity fell $12.3 billion short of the record pace of the final quarter of last year.

In the external bond markets, $51.8 billion was raised in the first quarter of this year, an increase of 11.2 percent from the previous high in the preceding quarter.

The majority of the new issues — about $27.4 billion — were denominated in U.S. dollars, but the dollar's 53-percent share of the market was down from 68 percent in the year-earlier quarter.

Offerings in yen amounting to $6.5 billion and Swiss francs at $3.9 billion were the next most active sectors, followed by Deutsche mark bonds valued at $3.9 billion.

"The easing of borrowing terms on most bond market segments has provided a strong incentive to refinance older and more expensive issues," the report noted. It estimated that some $9.6 billion of existing debt was retired prematurely during the first quarter, up from the quarterly average of $4.7 billion last year.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Off Sharply in N.Y. Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was sharply lower late Thursday against all major currencies after a mixed showing on hesitant trading in Europe.

Dealers in Europe said the market was nervous about a number of factors, including uncertainty over interest rates and heightened tension between the United States and Libya.

In late New York trading, the dollar fell to 2.2955 Deutsche marks from 2.3385 DM on Wednesday, to 1.9125 Swiss francs from 1.9545 francs, to 7.3095 French francs from 7.4435 and to 177.28 yen from 179.95 yen. The pound was also higher, at $1.4835 from $1.4680 on Wednesday.

The markets have been jittery all week about what currency initiatives might result from a series of international monetary conferences being held in Washington. Rumors have circulated widely that the U.S. discount rate might be cut again, while Group of Five officials, including the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, have played down the likelihood of a concerted effort to drive the dollar down further.

The confusion continued Thursday in Europe, dealers said, and trading was in a very narrow range.

But later, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, said the U.S. treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, wanted interest rates to fall further, pushing the dollar down sharply at midsession in New York. The International Monetary Fund's policy-making Interim Committee also issued a communiqué saying it would welcome further interest-rate cuts to help debtor nations.

"A U.S. discount-rate cut is clearly on," one senior trader said in New york. "If it is not this week, then it will certainly be next week."

In Tokyo, the dollar gained slightly to close at 180.35 yen from 179.45 on Wednesday.

In London, dealers said trading in the European currencies was likely to remain unclear and trendless while adjustment to last weekend's re-alignment of European Monetary System parities continued to work their way through.

"It could take a week or so for the market to get back to any firm direction," one dealer said, adding that the continued unwinding of positions taken up before the EMS re-alignment was sending "false signals" to the market.

Traders said the pound was also affected by the market's general lack of direction, though it continued to be well supported by firmer oil prices and protective interest rates, dealers said.

Sterling was given additional support by a clear indication from the Bank of England that it did not want the U.K. base interest rate any lower than the present level of 11 percent.

A larger-than-expected rise in Britain's M-3 money supply figures Wednesday appeared to have postponed the likelihood of further base rate cuts after the half-point reduction Tuesday, dealers added.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 2.3308 DM in Frankfurt, up from 2.3264 DM on Wednesday, and at 7.4275 French francs in Paris, down from 7.4155 francs. It fell in Zurich to 1.9498 Swiss francs from 1.9535 francs Wednesday. *(Reuters, AP, IHT)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.3325	2.3363
Pound sterling	1.4445	1.4450
Japanese yen	179.85	179.92
Swiss franc	1.9515	1.9510
French franc	7.4175	7.4111

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Many Borrowers Said to Be Waiting in Wings

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market saw another rush of new bonds Thursday, with issues emerging in almost all sectors of the market, dealers said.

One trader at a Canadian firm commented that "it's certainly a borrower's market at the moment." He added that there were plenty of other potential borrowers waiting on the sidelines in the hope that better terms than are currently being offered will shortly become available.

The secondary markets retained their recent firm undertone, although dollar-straight issues had a quieter day than of late.

The U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., or Freddie Mac, launched a $200-million issue of collateralized mortgage obligations, which is the international portion of a total offering of $530 million, the rest of which is being sold in the United States.

It is Freddie Mac's first debt offering backed exclusively by 15-year fixed-rate conventional residential mortgages and is also the first to be led by a Japanese firm, Nomura International Ltd.

The targeted-registered arrangement has a 15-year maturity, although the average life will be 12 years. It pays a semiannual coupon of 7.9 percent and was priced at 102.

The Student Loan Marketing Association, or Sallie Mae, issued a $100-million deferred-coupon bond. The seven-year issue will pay 40⅝ percent in 1991, and then pay two annual coupons of 8⅛ percent. The issue was priced at 101½ and lead-managed by Daiwa Europe Ltd.

Pepsico Inc. launched a $200-million conventional straight bond that pays 7⅞ percent over seven years and was priced at 100⅜.

LTCB International Ltd. was the lead manager for the bond and quoted it at a discount of 1¾ compared with the total fees of 1⅞ percent.

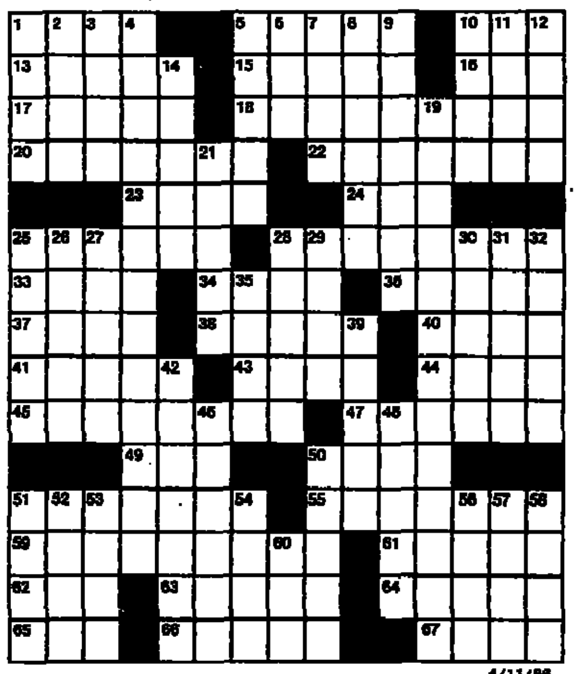
Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
		A							
[illegible]	13½	ADC Tl			13	28	27¼	28	+ ¾
[illegible]	12¼	AEL			292	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	7½	ASK			1557	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ½
[illegible]	1⅝	Acadin			1747	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
[illegible]	7½	Acelrn			443	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
[illegible]	18⅝	AcuRay	.24	.8	269	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ¾
[illegible]	1	AdacLb			435	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
[illegible]	3⅝	Adage			142	4⅝	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	7⅝	AdvCir			224	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3	Aeautm			833	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	13⅝	AffBsh	.80	5.0	313	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
[illegible]	17½	AgcyRs			291	35¾	35¼	35¾	
[illegible]	6⅛	AirMd	.10e	1.3	43	8	7⅝	8	
[illegible]	10⅛	AirWisc			184	14½	14¼	14¼	
[illegible]	32½	AlexB	1.80	3.2	262	56¾	56¼	56¼	
[illegible]	8	Alfin s			309	27¼	25¾	26	— 1
[illegible]	4⅝	Algorex			11	7	7	7	
[illegible]	12	AlexW	.24	1.3	350	18	17¾	18	+ ¾
[illegible]	15	AlegBv	.40	1.8	655	21⅝	21¼	21¾	
[illegible]	14⅛	AllieBn	.84	5.1	919	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	4⅛	AlphMic			68	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	
[illegible]	11⅝	Altos			42	14¼	14¼	14⅛	
[illegible]	11⅛	Amcast	.44	3.4	5	13	12¾	12¾	+ ½
[illegible]	6⅝	AWAirl			460	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	AmAdv			169	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	ABnkr	.50	3.3	268	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	AmCarr			80	15¼	14¾	15¼	
[illegible]	6⅛	AContl			95	12	11¾	11¾	
[illegible]	13⅝	AFdSL	.60	2.6	489	23⅝	22	22¾	+ ½
[illegible]	4⅝	AmFrst			108	5	4⅞	5	— ½
37¾	21¼	AFletc s	.80	2.2	41	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅛
[illegible]	24¾	AGreet	.44	1.8	2036	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
14¼	9¾	AminLf	.40	3.4	524	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	AMagnt			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34½	10½	AMS s			31	32	32	32	+ ⅝
40¼	31½	ANtIns	1.20	3.2	33	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	APhyG			2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
[illegible]	23½	AmSec	1.02	3.3	125	31¼	30¾	31	— ¼
15	8⅝	AmSft s			12	10	9⅞	9⅞	
[illegible]	⅝	ASolar			83	1	⅞	1	
[illegible]	½	ASurg			555	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	30	Amrtr s	1.60	3.4	750	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ¼
[illegible]	5¼	Amgen			2042	22	19¼	21⅞	+ 2⅝
[illegible]	10	AmskB s	.50	1.9	544	26¾	25	26¼	+ 1½
24¼	14½	Amrod	.40	1.8	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15¾	11¼	Anlogic			79	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Andren			197	16⅝	16¼	16½	
24½	13½	Andrew			116	21¾	20¾	21¼	
19¼	8¼	Apogee	.14	.8	180	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
25⅝	9¼	ApoloC			1440	15½	14⅞	15¼	
29¼	14¼	AppleC			3043	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
38¼	18	ApldBio			1666	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ½
28¼	11¼	ApldCm			2089	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17½	ApldMl			227	26⅝	24⅝	26½	
14	8	ApldSir			33	11	10¼	11	
11¼	4	Archive			7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
23½	18	ArgoSy			50	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	25¾	ArtzB	.30b	1.9	54	42⅛	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Artel			491	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
15¾	7⅝	AsdHst	.12	1.4	160	9⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Astrosy			198	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
29⅛	16½	Atcor	.48	1.7	13	28½	28	28	
18¼	10	AtlAm s	.24	1.4	11	17	16½	16¾	
14½	8⅝	AtlnFd			214	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
19¼	8⅝	AtlFin	.05e	.3	441	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
30	22	AtlRes s			240	29½	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
16½	7½	AtlSeAr			346	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
19	13¼	AtwdOc			1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	AutTrT	†		67	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Autmtx			84	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Auxton			264	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
21¼	13⅝	Avacre			257	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
12½	3⅜	AvntGr			14	5	4⅝	5	
25	17	Avntek			1465	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ½
24	16⅜	Avatar			12	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	AztcM	.08	2.4	42	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
		B							
33¼	21⅝	BBDO s			128	32¾	31¼	32½	+ ¾
[illegible]	6⅛	BRCom			388	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
20¾	8⅝	Bancokl	.40	3.6	42	11⅛	11	11	
11½	7⅝	Bnctec			257	11⅝	11	11½	+ ½
13¾	7⅝	BanaH	.80	6.1	144	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
68	37½	BKNE s	2.80	2.9	181	68	67	68	+ 1
10¾	7	BkMAm	1.00b	14.0	19	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30¾	11½	Bankvt			6	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ ¾
22¾	14	Banta s	.40	1.7	190	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7⅝	BaronD			141	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barris s			193	21¾	20¾	21¼	+ ⅝
[illegible]	8½	BsTnA			29	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	BsstAm	1.04t	11.4	9	9	8¾	9	
[illegible]	[illegible]	BastF	.80a	1.7	26	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅛
[illegible]	47	BayBks	2.64	3.2	33	83	82½	83	+ ¼
9½	4½	Bayly	.12	1.3	10	9	9	9	
15¼	8⅛	BnchCf			9	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
11½	8¼	Benhan			82	9¾	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
[illegible]	30⅛	BerkLb	1.32	3.3	178	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¾
[illegible]	12½	Big B			3	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
18¼	13¾	BigBear	†		324	17⅞	17⅝	18¼	+ ¾
[illegible]	7⅛	Bindlys			117	11⅝	11	11	
[illegible]	5⅛	BioRes			592	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	
[illegible]	5½	Biogen			310	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4	Biosrc			4	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	
9¼	1	BiotcR			48	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	
12	[illegible]	Birdinc			967	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	29⅝	BoatBn	1.65	3.8	219	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	17¾	BobEv	.30b	1.2	880	25¾	24¾	25	
9	3⅝	BoltTc	.16	4.1	13	4	3¾	3¾	
[illegible]	18½	BostBc	1.00	2.9	26	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
[illegible]	3⅝	BstnDig			18	4⅝	4	4⅝	
[illegible]	15	BstnFC	.40	1.6	51	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	10	BraeCp			2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Brenco	.12	2.0	466	6⅛	5¾	6	— ⅛
[illegible]	⅝	BrwTom			192	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18½	12½	Brunos	.16	.9	462	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	15½	BuildT s			238	28	28	28	— ⅛
[illegible]	12¼	Brnhm	.24	1.5	250	15⅞	15	15½	+ ¼
[illegible]	10⅞	BurrB s			7	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	24⅝	BMA s	1.10	3.6	22	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	5⅛	BusInd			1888	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		C							
8½	4⅝	C COR			10	5⅝	5½	5½	
7¾	3⅝	CP Rhb			303	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
5	3⅛	CML			33	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
8¼	15¼	CPI	.10e	.4	36	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	CPT			575	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	7	CSP			85	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ½
5⅝	2⅝	CACI			14	3	2⅞	2⅞	
25	18¾	CbrvSc	1.02	3.9	1204	26⅛	25	26	+ 1
[illegible]	7⅝	CalMic			413	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4	3	CalSlv g			77	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
[illegible]	⅛	Calton			23	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
[illegible]	11⅛	Calny	.16	1.2	547	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	1⅞	CapCrb			343	1	⅞	1	
[illegible]	14⅝	CrdnlD	.08b	.3	30	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	3⅝	CareerC	.08t	1.1	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	9⅝	Caremk			1510	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	Carterl	†		202	20⅝	20	20⅛	
[illegible]	11⅝	Cascva s			19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
[illegible]	8⅝	Cencor s			92	16¼	16½	16¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	29⅝	CntrBc	1.80	4.0	55	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	
6½	12	Centcor			735	37¼	35	37¼	+ 2⅜
55	29⅝	CenBc s	1.50	2.8	145	54¾	53¾	53	— 1¼
27¼	13⅝	CBshS s	.88	3.6	37	25	24⅞	24⅞	
33¾	19¼	CFdBk s	.84	2.8	32	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
4	1⅛	Cermtk			7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
33¾	10½	Cetus			2526	30½	29⅞	30⅛	
5½	2⅝	ChapEn			444	3⅛	2⅞	3	
43¾	15¼	ChrmS	.22	.5	1137	42⅝	40⅝	42	+ 1½
23	14	ChkPnt			215	22	21½	21⅞	
11	4⅛	ChkTch			10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅛	18⅝	ChLwn	.48	1.4	202	30	29½	29½	
10¼	4⅝	Chemex			137	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	
14	9½	CheryB	.12	1.0	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	
14½	7⅝	ChiChi			1538	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
31	21⅝	ChiPac s			145	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	— ½
14	7⅝	Chronr			100	11⅛	11	11⅛	
15⅝	7⅝	ChrDw s			121	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
22¼	10⅝	Cipher			241	17⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Ciprico	†		8	6⅛	6	6	
12¼	5	Circon			54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26¼	14⅝	CtzSGa	.88	3.4	786	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
33¾	18	CtzFld s	.80	2.6	28	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
47¼	34	CtzUt A	†		18	44	43½	44	
46¾	31½	CtzUt B	2.16	5.0	3	43½	43⅝	43½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	CityFed	.40	2.7	3743	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	23⅝	CtyNCp	.88b	2.1	117	41⅝	41	41	
29¾	22⅜	ClarkJ	.96	3.3	63	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	ClearCh			79	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
[illegible]	16¼	ClevtRt	2.00	11.4	20	18¼	17⅜	17½	
[illegible]	8⅝	Clthtm s			280	34⅝	33	34	+ ½
[illegible]	13¾	CoastF			197	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
[illegible]	8¼	CobeL s			86	22⅛	21¾	22¼	+ 1
[illegible]	34½	CocaBtl	.56a	1.0	10	55½	55	55½	+ ½
[illegible]	12¼	Coeur			17	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	1⅜	Cogenic			150	3	2⅞	3	
[illegible]	13	Coherit			226	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	CollabR			332	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	10⅛	Colagen			461	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3⅛	Collins			125	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	38½	ColLfAc	1.12	2.8	5	39⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	15¼	ColoNt	.74	4.1	318	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
[illegible]	7⅝	Comair			388	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10¼	Comcst	.12	.5	1055	24½	23⅝	24	
[illegible]	10¼	Comdia	.16	1.2	418	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	1⅝	Comdial			117	2⅛	2	2⅛	
[illegible]	26⅛	Comeric	2.20	4.8	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	33⅝	CmceU	1.04	2.0	24	52⅛	51⅝	51⅞	
[illegible]	8⅛	CmlShg	.56	4.1	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
45	27	CmwTl	1.60	3.8	3	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ 1
[illegible]	⅛	ComAm			1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
[illegible]	15¼	CompCrd			324	27⅛	26⅝	27	
25½	14¼	CmeCr s	.32	1.9	1835	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	Compus			28	2½	2⅝	2½	
11¼	5⅛	CCTC			158	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
38	13⅝	CmpAs			2064	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
11¾	7⅜	CmpDt	.08	.9	29	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	CptEnt			42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	CmptH			462	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Cmptdn			3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	CmpLR	.12	1.4	51	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	CmptM			646	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6½	CmpPr			996	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	12½	CmTsk s			80	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Cmpuin			132	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Cetclf			56	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅛	Comshr			7	10½	10½	10½	
12½	6	Concpt			182	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25	11	CnCap	2.40	17.5	275	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18½	8⅝	CCapR	1.68	17.2	14	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
24¼	9⅝	CCapS	2.16	17.8	81	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
58½	35	CnsPap	1.48	2.5	141	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	ConsPd	.08	2.9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1½	Consul			51	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
64¼	32⅝	CntlBc	2.04b	3.2	409	64½	63⅝	64½	+ 1
16⅝	8⅛	CtlHlth			5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4	CtLasr			52	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14	4⅛	Convst			933	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
18	11⅝	Convrse			35	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅛	CoprBio			488	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8	⅜	CoprLsr			236	2	1⅞	2	
27⅝	14⅝	Coors B	.50	1.9	1374	26½	25⅝	26	— ⅛
20	5⅝	Copytel			1037	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
8½	6	Corcom			8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12¼	8⅝	Cordis			3737	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
44½	25⅝	CoreSt s	1.24	3.0	806	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Corvus			1259	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cosmo			194	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20¼	10⅛	CrkBrl	.14	.7	108	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅝	Cronus			27	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
27	20⅝	CrosTr	.80	3.2	105	25	24⅝	25	
17	10⅛	CwnBk			25	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
34⅝	15⅝	Crump s	.25	1.0	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23	15⅝	CullnFr	.84	5.6	147	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅝	Culum s	.50	2.2	260	23	22½	23	+ ½
		D							
17½	13⅛	DBA			41	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	DDI			21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	9	DEP			20	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
23⅛	4⅝	DSC			2924	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	18	DaisySy			470	12	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	DmnBio			383	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
148½	93	DartGp	.13	.1	1	140	140	140	
27½	15⅝	Datcrd	.24	.9	195	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8	Dta IO			331	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	DtSwtch			227	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35½	16	Datscp			20	33½	33½	33½	— ½
4⅛	2⅝	Dtasth			37	3	3	3	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Datum			91	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	11½	DebSh s	.20	.7	21	29¾	28½	29⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	DecisD			371	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	20	DekalbA	.72	3.5	276	20½	20½	20½	
1⅞	⅝	Deltaus			105	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5⅛	DentMd			415	6⅝	6	6⅝	
24½	10	DiagPr			198	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	Diasonc			1934	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26	10	Dicson			1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Dicmed			372	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	13½	DigiICs			445	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
46	30	Dionex			40	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	17⅝	DirGal	.20	1.0	34	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28⅝	DomB	1.32	3.1	259	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	DrchH	.28	1.7	31	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27	17⅝	DoylDB	.88	4.0	789	22⅝	22	22⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Dranz	.20	1.5	51	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	10⅝	Drexlr			72	17	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25½	15⅝	DreyGr			200	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	18	DunkD s	.28	.9	780	32⅝	30⅝	32	+ 1⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Durlron	.56	4.2	221	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	DurFil s	.15	1.0	78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Dynscn			14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
36⅛	22⅝	DyntchC			445	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
		E							
13⅛	6	ECI Tel			53	6⅛	6	6	— 1
14	5½	EIP	.12	1.5	1	8	8	8	
3⅝	⅝	EaglTl			265	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
50⅛	28½	EconLb	1.04	2.3	316	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	ElChic			49	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
18	13½	ElPas	1.52	8.6	196	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
14	4⅝	Elan			25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Elbit g			141	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19	17⅝	Eldon s	.16	1.0	72	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅝	6	Elecbio			162	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28	9⅝	ElCath			375	16⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	EleNucl			253	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	ElcRal			343	18⅝	17⅝	18	
15⅝	2	ElctMis			45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	ElronEl			68	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Emulex			801	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	2½	Endta			39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5	EndoLs			375	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30	15⅝	EnoCnv			205	20	18⅝	19	— 1
22⅝	10⅝	EnFact			53	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14	9	Engph s	.17	1.5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17	10	EnzoBi			536	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18½	6⅝	Equat			607	8⅝	7⅝	8	
8⅝	5⅝	EqtOil	.20	3.6	55	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	23⅝	EricTl	.35e	2.2	180	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	EvnSut			56	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
22	7½	Exovir			67	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		F							
9	6½	FDP			313	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
12	8⅝	FMI			28	11	10⅝	10⅝	
3	1⅛	FarmRest			1343	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	FarmF			420	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— 1⅛
90½	53⅝	FrmG	2.00	2.4	294	84⅝	83⅝	84⅛	
22¼	12⅝	FedGp s			2079	14	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ferofiu			326	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17¾	10⅛	Fibron s			117	12	11⅝	12	
44⅝	25⅝	Fdlcr s	1.32	3.0	345	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
83⅛	43⅝	FifthTh	1.52	2.3	71	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	31⅝	FigdeB	.68	1.3	17	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+ 1
20⅝	12⅝	Filtrtk	.40	3.0	45	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Finalco	.20	4.8	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	Finamx			242	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21½	9⅝	Finigan			275	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	25⅝	FAlaBk	1.28	3.3	514	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
56	25⅝	FtAFin	.80	1.5	451	56	54⅝	55	— ⅛
30½	19⅝	FtATn s	.94	3.4	94	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
30	14⅝	FtColF			10	25	25	25	
29⅝	18⅝	FComrC	1.20	5.8	940	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	FtCont	.79e	13.4	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26	17⅝	FExec			1026	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	12½	FFCal s			36	30½	30	30	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	FFFtM s	.40	1.5	71	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ½
29⅝	13	FtFnCp	.40	2.0	15	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	FtFnM s			98	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	FtFSBk	.44	1.4	455	32⅝	32	32⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	30⅝	FJerN	1.80	3.9	14	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
33	17⅝	FMdB s	.88	2.9	90	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
61⅝	32⅝	FNCin s	1.48	3.4	79	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
51⅝	32⅝	FRBGa	1.08	2.2	56	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
31⅝	24⅝	FtSFla	.80a	2.5	38	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	FSecC	1.10	4.2	34	26	25⅝	26	
31⅝	23⅝	FTenn s	1.12	3.6	1580	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	36	FstUnC	1.24	2.2	1587	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1	Flakey			58	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	10½	Flexstl	.48	3.0	126	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
22⅝	14	FlaFdl			829	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
47	34	FlaNFl	.80	1.7	87	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	FlowS s			248	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Flurocb	.28	1.6	366	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	Fonar h			1822	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
29	13⅝	FLion A	.11	.4	70	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	FLion B	.09	.3	188	29	29	29	— ⅛
43⅝	27⅝	ForAm	.96	2.6	814	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	9⅝	ForestO	1.00	9.3	125	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	ForinF			982	28⅝	27	28⅝	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Forms			475	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13	8	Forum	.04b	.5	380	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Foster	.10	2.7	58	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
34	22⅝	Fremnt	.48	1.6	64	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Fudrck			170	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	FulrHB	.32	1.4	91	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
		G							
18½	2⅝	GTS			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	9⅝	Galileo			105	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ½
11½	4⅝	GamaB			102	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
75⅝	19⅝	Genetc s			1647	75	73⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Genex			144	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	GoFBk				27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	GerlM s	.08	1.1	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	16	GibsnG	.25	1.1	676	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	GigaTr			108	13⅝	13	13	
25⅝	13	Golaas	.10e	.4	1158	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	GouldP	.76	4.2	127	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Graco	.52	1.8	222	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Gradco			6	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Granire			130	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8	Grphl s			6	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	GrphSc			766	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
22	17⅝	GWSav	.48	2.0	27	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	GtSoFd			27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅝	11⅝	Gtech			215	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅝	Gotlfrd	.20e	1.0	118	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ½
15⅝	⅝	GlfBdc	15.60c		34	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		H							
24⅝	9½	HBO	.20	1.9	1733	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Heber s			144	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Hadco			10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Hadson			149	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	18	HamOil	.071		2599	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
46	28⅝	HrtINl	1.72	3.8	373	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Hathw s	.20	3.1	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	HawkB			234	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	1	Hitbln			25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Hithdvn			387	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	16	HchaA s	.16	.6	145	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	16	HchoB s	.08	.3	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
6	3	HelenT			332	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
33⅝	15	Helix			31	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	31⅝	HeardF	1.00	2.3	27	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	HiberCp	1.00b	4.5	132	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	Hickam			40	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hogan			869	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	17⅝	Homlnd	.44	1.7	10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Horzind			222	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	19⅝	HBNJ			148	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	21⅝	HuntJB	.24	.6	213	37	36	37	+ ⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Hntgtn			17	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
33	19⅝	HntgB s	.84	2.7	93	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
18	6	Hyponx			422	19	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	HytekM			86	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		I							
10⅝	8⅝	ILC			5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	IMS s			3492	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	ISC			975	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Icot			611	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	4	Imunex			538	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Inacmp			42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
42	24	IndlN s			913	40⅝	39⅝	40	
33	21⅝	InfoRsc			191	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Infrm			20	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	InstNtw			53	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Insilcm			904	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23	8⅝	IntgDv			3387	22⅝	19⅝	21⅝	+ 1⅝
22⅝	3	IntgGen			1729	12	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	ISSCO			4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
32⅝	20⅝	Intel			8267	27⅝	26	27⅝	+ 1⅛
7⅝	3	IntlSy			591	5⅝	5	5	
2⅝	1⅝	IntrTel			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	9⅝	Intrnd			68	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10	IntrfFr	.20	1.2	34	17⅝	17	17⅝	
40⅝	21	Intgph s			3436	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ 1⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Intrmon			779	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Intmec			143	13⅝	13	13⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Intmtr							
16⅝	8	IntClin			111	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	IGame			45	9	8⅝	9	
27⅝	14⅝	IntKing			48	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	11	IntLse s			601	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	InMobil			673	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	IRIS			359	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	7	Iomega			1459	20	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	Isomdx			187	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Itel			2365	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
		J							
15⅝	7⅝	JBRst	.16	1.8	224	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Jackpot			106	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
39⅝	20⅝	JckLfe s			20	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
32⅝	15⅝	JamWtr			181	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	JefMart			37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
24	12⅝	Jerico s			602	23⅝	22⅝	23	
13	5⅝	Jonichl			460	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	Josphsn			80	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅝	14⅝	Juno s			132	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	Justin	.40	2.1	50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		K							
25	15⅝	KLA			447	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
22	6⅝	KV Phr			170	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Kaman s	.44	1.6	249	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Karchr			97	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Kaypro			1254	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Kaydon			181	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
100⅝	58⅝	Kemp	1.80	1.9	393	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	
61⅝	35⅝	KyCnLf	1.10	1.9	10	57	56	57	+ 1
8⅝	5⅝	Kevex			49	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	KeyTrn			166	13⅝	12⅝	13	
4	1⅝	Kimbrk			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21⅝	15⅝	Kinder	.06	.3	4784	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Kray	.06	.7	252	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Kruger	.36	2.5	867	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Kulcke		1.8	417	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
		L							
16⅝	5⅝	LDBrnk			125	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅝	LSI Lg s			1087	18½	17⅝	18⅝	+ ½
17⅝	9⅝	LTX			42	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
20⅝	11	LaPete s			583	21⅝	19⅝	21⅝	+ 1½
48	41	LaZ By	1.40	2.1	4	65⅝	65	65⅝	
29⅝	11⅝	LadFr s			582	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	Laidlw	.20	1.2	81	17⅝	17	17	
17	11	LamaT	.80	6.5	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24	14⅝	Lancast	.72	2.1	183	24	23⅝	23⅝	
43	41⅝	Lane s	.80	1.5	346	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	Lawsn s	.32	1.0	12	34	33⅝	33⅝	
8	4⅝	LeeDta			791	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15	8⅝	Leiner			41	15	14⅝	15	
10	6⅝	LewisP	.28b	3.1	20	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Lexicn s			112	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Liebrt	.09	.3	497	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ 1⅛
48⅝	43⅝	Lfinvs	.24	.5	24	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	LifeCom			64	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	LilyTul	.30	1.6	2129	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ½
47⅝	25⅝	LinBrd			219	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	31⅝	LincTel	2.20	5.5	8	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Lindbrg	.16	2.7		6	5⅝	6	
38	18⅝	LizCla s			2902	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	28⅝	LongF	1.40	4.7	23	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	Lotus			1316	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	Lynden			4	24	24	24	
29	8⅝	Lypho			1702	27⅝	26	27⅝	+ 1⅛
		M							
14⅝	6⅝	MBI			48	13	12½	13	+ ½
13⅝	7½	MCI			5550	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	MIW			18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	3½	MPSI s			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29½	16	MTS	.24	.8	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	MackTr			800	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
31½	23⅝	MadGE	2.28	7.4	526	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8	MaiRt			959	12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Mairlt s	.01e	.1	428	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ 1
16⅝	7⅝	MgtSci			1608	12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
24½	17⅝	Manifw	.80	4.1	69	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
48½	25⅝	MfrsN s	1.24	2.7	1241	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
24½	15⅝	Marcus	.30	1.3	6	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Margux			282	5	4⅝	5	
13	7⅝	Marqst			49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	25	MarldN	1.00	2.3	417	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	13⅝	Macol s			257	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Masstor			1278	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
35½	26	MatrxS	.10	.3	83	35	34⅝	35	
26⅝	15⅝	Maxcr s			2552	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Maxwel			7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	MayPt			471	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	3⅝	MamOl			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	McCrm	.88	2.1	109	42⅝	42	42	
13⅝	8½	McFarl			64	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Medex	.05	.6	67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	4	MedCre			283	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	Mentor			2047	14½	12⅝	14½	+ 2
27⅝	13	MentrG			1238	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	MercB s	1.40	4.0	378	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
42	23⅝	MercB s	.96	2.5	33	39	38⅝	38⅝	
22	11⅝	MerBos			14	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
51½	28⅝	MrdBc s	1.80	3.8	76	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ½
21⅝	11½	MeryG			58	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
27½	11⅝	Micom			924	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	MicrD			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MicrMk			40	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Micrdy	.06	.9	169	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
14½	3⅝	MicrTc			2372	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+ ½
16½	5⅝	Micrsp			613	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	MidSm s			162	8⅝	8	8	
4⅝	1⅝	MdPcA			54	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	18⅝	MdStFd	.40	1.6	129	24⅝	23	24⅝	+ ⅛
49	29	MidlBk	1.24	2.5	655	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	MdwAir			2174	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18½	MillHr s	.44	1.9	2982	24⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Millicm			27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
61½	36⅝	Millipr	.48	.8	81	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Minicr			3426	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Minstar			40	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
13	6	MGask			35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	8⅝	MobiC B			221	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
28½	16½	Modine s	.68	2.5	15	27½	27⅝	27⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Molecir			70	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
47	28⅝	Molex	.03	.1	154	45⅝	43	45⅝	+ 2⅝
38⅝	16⅝	MonfCl	.45e	1.2	29	38½	38	38	
22⅝	7⅝	MonAnt			252	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	Monolit			1877	18½	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
39½	29	MonuC	1.40	3.6	35	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	MorFlo	.01	.1	27	18	18	18	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Morran	.48b	2.0	190	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	Moseley			4469	6⅝	5½	6⅝	— ⅛
18½	12½	MotClb	.30	1.8	49	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	13½	Mylan s	.10	.4	2929	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
		N							
7	2½	NCA Cp			115	4½	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	NMS			646	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	Napco s			228	10⅝	10	10⅝	
24½	16½	NBnTex	.78	4.3	464	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	26⅝	NtlCty s	1.50	3.4	268	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
22	10	NtCptr s	.16	.9	241	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	NData	.44	2.1	453	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	12	NHltC s	.18e	1.1	59	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	NMicrn			768	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	Naugle			29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	NelsnT			291	9	7⅝	8⅝	+ 1
9⅝	4⅝	Nelson			67	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
9⅝	4⅝	NwkSec			64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅝	10⅝	NtwkS s			2314	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ½
36	17⅝	Neutrg s			327	32⅝	30⅝	31⅝	— 1⅛
12⅝	8⅝	NBrunS			85	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	23⅝	NE Bus	.64	1.6	22	41	41	41	
43⅝	22⅝	NHmpB	.80	1.8	127	44⅝	42⅝	44	+ 1⅝
30½	16⅝	NJNtl s			122	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ½
26⅝	10⅝	NwldBk	.15e	.6	199	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15½	Newpt	.04	.3	186	19	18⅝	18⅝	
15⅝	1⅝	NwpPh			418	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅝	NiCal g			1009	1	⅝	1	
18⅝	8⅝	Nike B	.40	2.4	3102	16½	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	Nordsn	.48	3.1	31	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
61⅝	37	Nordstr	.52	.8	141	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	32⅝	NrskB s	.22t	.4	303	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Norstan			11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	5	NAtlin			33	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	7⅝	NestSv			1592	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	+ 1⅝
23⅝	17	NwNG	1.52	6.7	342	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	NwNLf	.80	2.9	96	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	21½	NwstPS	2.30	7.4	83	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
43⅝	27⅝	Noxell s	.58	1.4	491	42⅝	40⅝	42	+ 1½
12⅝	4⅝	Numrex			346	12⅝	12	12	
24⅝	11⅝	Numrc s	.56	2.7	400	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	NuMed s			183	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		O							
17½	9⅝	Ocilla s			186	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
42	25⅝	OgilGp s	.80	2.8	771	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
91	51	OhioCa	3.00	3.5	41	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
38⅝	24⅝	OldKnt	1.10	3.1	40	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
42⅝	27	OldRp s	.74	1.8	99	41⅝	41	41⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	OldS pfC	2.60	12.3	46	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	16⅝	OneBcp	.40	1.5	29	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
13	5⅝	OnLine			5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	OpticC			168	16⅝	14⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	14⅝	OpticR			1147	28⅝	18⅝	20⅝	+ 1⅛
12	6	Orbit			203	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3	2⅝	OrtaCp			707	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Oshmn	.20	.9	419	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
42	29⅝	OttrTP	2.84	7.1	28	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	OvrExp			46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	OwnM s	.28	1.5	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
		P							
46⅝	24⅝	PNC s	1.32	2.9	1518	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
56	39⅝	Pacar	1.40	2.6	78	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	PacFst			382	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅝	PacTel	.80	5.9	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	PacoPh			206	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	PancMx	.13	1.1	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	ParkOh	.60	6.0	109	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	PatntM			64	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	PaulHr	†		463	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26	11⅝	Paychx			352	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝	+ 1½
17⅝	10	PeakHC			88	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	PeaGld	.06	.9	84	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	PengEn	2.20	5.6	36	40	39⅝	39⅝	
33⅝	20⅝	Pentair	.72b	2.4	418	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	PeopEx	.10r	1.2	2754	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Petrlte	1.12	4.0	84	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	Phrmct			113	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	PSFS	.20e	1.8	2439	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	PhnlGl	.53e	2.2	1482	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	PhnxAm			208	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
38	23⅝	PicSav			1609	35⅝	33⅝	35	+ 1
25⅝	15⅝	PicCaf s	.52	2.1	29	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	29⅝	PionHi	1.04	2.6	564	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	PlanSt	.12	1.2	656	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
15	8	PoFolk			123	11⅝	11	11	
25⅝	15⅝	PicyMg			674	17⅝	17	17⅝	
32⅝	21⅝	Porex			369	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Powell			76	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	Powrtc s			5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	PwConv			49	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30⅝	18⅝	PrcCst			55	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	5	PrpdLg			246	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Priam			463	6⅝	6	6	
46	26	PriceC s			983	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Prlronx			452	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6	3⅝	ProdOp	.16	3.9	55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
65⅝	27⅝	ProgC s	.12	.2	13	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PropITr	1.20	9.8	25	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	19⅝	PurtBn	.40	.9	7	45	44⅝	44⅝	
		Q							
13	6	QMS			195	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Quadrx			182	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
20⅝	9	QuakCh	.42	2.4	102	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	18	Quantm			352	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	QuestM			358	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Quixte s			331x	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	9	Quotrn			1785	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
		R							
10⅝	5	RAX	.01e	.1	101	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	RPM	.42	2.9	553	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	RadSys			429	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	RadlnT			550	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Radion			75	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Ragen			166	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	24⅝	Rainer	1.08	2.6	76	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	RayEn	.24	1.2	16	20⅝	20	20	
5⅝	1⅝	RediCr			19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	Readng			3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	Recoln			107	12⅝	12	12⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	RedknL	.28b	.9	41	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Reeves			676	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	RecyEl	.28	2.7	185	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Rellab			93	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	RpAuto	.16	1.8	175	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	RpHlth			209	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Reuterl	.15e	1.2	109	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
43⅝	23	RestrH	.33e	.8	2454	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
65⅝	35⅝	RevRey	1.40	2.2	56	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
25⅝	10⅝	Rhodes	.32	1.4	48	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
10⅝	5	Ribllm s			1367	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	RichEl s			11	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14	Rival	.80	4.6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
44⅝	24⅝	RoadSv	1.10	2.8	474	40⅝	40	40	— ⅛
14½	11	RobNug	.06	.5	3	12	12	12	
13⅝	8⅝	RobVsn			33	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
34½	19⅝	Rouse s	.40	1.9	242	32	31⅝	32	+ ½
11⅝	7	RoyPlm	†		30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	RoyIRs			59	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	RustPel			201	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
26½	10⅝	RyanF s			748	27	26	27	+ 1⅛
		S							
16	8½	SAY Ind			66	10	10	10	
19⅝	10⅝	SCI Sy			255	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	SEI			415	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	SFE			109	7⅝	7½	7½	
23	16⅝	SRI	.80	3.5	196	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	7⅝	Safecd s	.24	1.0	665	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	34⅝	Safeco	1.60	2.9	389	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	SafHlt s			208	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26½	10	StJude			597	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ 1⅛
108⅝	58⅝	StPaul	3.00	3.1	486	98⅝	97⅝	98⅝	+ 1
9⅝	3½	SalCot			399	8½	7⅝	8⅝	
9½	4½	SanBar			30	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
37½	18⅝	SavnF s	.88a	3.0	98	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	14	SBkPS s	.44	1.7	36	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	ScanOp			145	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21⅝	8½	ScanTr s			210	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
16⅝	10	Scherer	.32	2.3	429	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ½
40⅝	15⅝	SchlmA	.44	1.2	684	38	37⅝	38	
6⅝	3⅝	SciMic			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10½	3⅝	SciSft			33	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
18½	6	Scitex			2950	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
9½	2⅝	SeaGal			76	4⅝	3⅝	4	
11⅝	5	Seagate			2469	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
3½	1⅝	SecTag			10	2	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	SEEQ			210	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23	16	Selbel	.80	3.7	3	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Semicn			3	7	7	7	
9½	6½	Sensor	.05	.6	775	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	11	SvcMer	.08	.5	4602	15	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅝	17½	Svmst s	.84	3.2	271	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
27	16	Servico	†		16	25	24⅝	25	
6⅝	3⅝	SvcFrct			17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅝	12⅝	SevOak	.20	.9	617	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
40	26⅝	ShrMed	.40	1.6	532	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	31	Shwmt	1.84	3.8	939	48⅝	48	48⅝	
23⅝	12½	Shelby s			440	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Sheld			30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
38½	24	Shoney s	.18	.5	1463	35½	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
17	10	ShonSo s			118	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9	3⅝	Silicon			221	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅝	SiliconS			555	15	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	SilicVal			37	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
14½	8½	Silicnx s			371	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Siltec			11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	Simpln	.80	3.6	92	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Sipaln s			17	11½	11	11½	
22⅝	12⅝	Sizzler s			73	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	
12½	8⅝	Skipper	.08	.9	121	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅝	SmithL			1804	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
69⅝	40⅝	Society	1.92	2.9	88	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	
28⅝	16	SoctyS s			2242	25⅝	24	25⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Softech			281	12	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
28	11⅝	SoftwA			317	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22½	SonocP s	.68a	1.9	228	36⅝	35	36⅝	+ 1
22⅝	10⅝	SonrFd	.40e	4.4	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Sotrosp			193	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	SthdFn	.52	2.7	221	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅝	16⅝	Soutrst	.48	3.1	210	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
10	5⅝	Sovran	.18	1.2	757	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅝	Sovran s	1.28	3.6	371	35½	35⅝	35½	+ ⅛
28	13⅝	Specty			644	27⅝	25	25½	+ ⅛
28⅝	10⅝	Spctran			239	12⅝	11½	12	+ ⅛
18½	5⅝	SpecCll	.07	.7	352	10⅝	9⅝	10	
17	13½	Spire			10	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
17	3½	StarSur			59	12½	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	StatBld	.20	2.2	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	StdMic			1774	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
37½	21½	Stanhm	1.52	4.1	402	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	25⅝	StaStB s	.44	1.3	252	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	StateG	.05a	.7	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Steiger			7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12½	StewStv			45	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
29	21	Stwinf	.72	3.1	1180	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
11	4⅝	Stifel			33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26	13⅝	Stratus			1554	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
58	29⅝	StrwCl s	.84b	1.7	13	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
35	18	Stryker s			161	33⅝	32⅝	33	— ⅛
237½	134½	Subaru	2.28	1.0	50	233½	228½	233½	+ 5½
5⅝	1⅝	Summa			228	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	SumtHl	.10	1.2	928	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅝	SunCst			606	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7½	SupSky			31	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	3	Suprtex			13	4⅝	4	4	
14⅝	8½	SymbT			131	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Syncor			404	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4	Syntech			179	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Syntrex			99	5⅝	4⅝	5	
14⅝	10⅝	Syscon s	.20	1.6	152	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	8	SyAsoc			27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	4	Systln			180	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	7⅝	Sysinig			121	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Systmt	.08	.3	62	28⅝	28½	28½	
		T							
14	8	TBC			7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅝	3½	TacVlv			17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅝	12⅝	Tandem			1510	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Tandon			499	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17	8⅝	Telco			370	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	TlcmA			1105	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	TelPlus			793	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	13½	Telecrd	.36	.9	627	40	38⅝	40	+ 1⅛
4	1⅝	Telvid			2895	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17½	8½	Telabs			1344	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
29	12½	Telxon s	.01		360	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ 1⅛
11	5½	Tempo	.14	1.6	13	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	2⅝	TermDt			71	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	3⅝	TherPr			44	4⅝	3⅝	4	
17⅝	9⅝	Thermd			422	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
32	18½	ThrdN s	.76	2.5	104	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Thortec			342	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19½	4⅝	ThouTr			297	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Tiprary			10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
45	10⅝	TotlSy s			39	43½	42	42	— 1½
17⅝	10	TrakAu			27	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	TriadSy			70	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
32½	20	TrusJo	.48	1.5	1491	32⅝	31½	32⅝	+ 1
		U							
31⅝	20⅝	USLIC	.80	2.9	39	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	UTL			120	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	Ultrsy	.08e	.8	307	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Ungmn			514	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Unifi s			350	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
35	19½	UniPlntr			45	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
29⅝	16	UACm s	.08	.3	183	28⅝	27⅝	28	
10⅝	7⅝	UBAlsk	†		37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	21½	UBCol	1.08	3.1	70	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
5⅝	4⅝	UFnGrp			127	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16	UFstFd	.10e	.4	621	27⅝	25⅝	27	+ 1⅛
12⅝	6	UGrdn	1.64t	15.6	81	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	UPresd			50	14⅝	14½	14½	
5⅝	2⅝	US Ant			56	2⅝	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
41⅝	24⅝	US Bcp	1.00	2.5	1897	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	US Cap			29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	US Dsgn			41	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11	US HltC	.12	.6	3240	20⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	US Shelt	.12	3.1	60	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
26	15	US Sur	.40e	1.6	350	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	27⅝	US Tr s	1.32	2.4	115	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ 1
25⅝	17⅝	UStatn	.24	1.0	1064	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
29⅝	21⅝	UnTelev			26	28½	28⅝	28⅝	
58⅝	39⅝	UVaBs	1.84	3.2	57	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
33⅝	14⅝	UnvFrn			43	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11½	UnvHlt			1139	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	UFSBk	.15e	1.0	118	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Uscof	.28	4.9	131	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		V							
8⅝	4½	VLI			473	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
18	10⅝	VLSI			6615	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	VMX			171	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	8½	VSE	.20	1.5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6	ValidLg			213	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	12½	ValFSL	†		119	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
50⅝	35⅝	ValNtl	1.32	2.6	130	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	ValLn	.40	1.5	15	27	26½	27	+ ½
6⅝	2½	Ventrex			107	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Vicorp	.12e	.6	1563	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ 1⅛
12½	6½	ViadeFr	.23e	3.1	45	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ⅛
20	9½	Viking			35	18½	18	18⅝	— ⅛
32	13⅝	Viratek			26	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Vodavi			42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	Voltlnf			30	20½	20⅝	20½	+ ⅛
		W							
28	17½	WD 40	1.04	3.7	26	28	27½	28	
22	11⅝	WalbC s	.32	1.7	286	19½	19	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	WlkrTel			90	8½	8⅝	8½	
27⅝	19⅝	WshE	1.84	6.7	202	27½	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	17⅝	WFSL s	.72b	2.2	495	33⅝	32½	33	+ ⅛
27½	11⅝	WMSB	.10e	.4	297	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
11	6	Wavetk			33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10⅝	Webb	.40	2.9	336	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	12½	WestFn			829	47⅝	45½	47	+ 5⅝
21⅝	11	WstFSL			396	22½	21⅝	22½	+ 1⅛
10½	5⅝	WMicTc			22	9⅝	9½	9½	
21⅝	10⅝	WTIA s			467	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅛
23	16	WmorC	.40	2.0	37	20	19½	20	+ ½
17½	8	WstwC s			134	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
42⅝	26	Wettra	.98	2.5	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Wicat			171	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	½	Widcom			977	⅝	⅝	⅝	
66½	36½	Willmt	1.65	2.5	136	65	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	WillAL			961	23	21⅝	22⅝	+ 1⅛
27	13⅝	WmsSn			4	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	WilsnF			362	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
7	3½	Windmr			500	6½	5⅝	6	
20½	13	WiserO	.60	4.1	93	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
17	11⅝	Woodhd	.60	4.1	18	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
30⅝	16	Worthg s	.44	1.6	319	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Writer	.15e	1.5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Wyman	.80	3.3	90	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ½
		X							
5⅝	1½	Xebec			286	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Xicor			674	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Xidex			3328	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
		Y							
35⅝	15⅝	YlowF s	.54	1.6	200	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
		Z							
19	10½	Ziegler	.48a	2.5	52	19½	18⅝	19	
54½	34	ZionUt	1.36	2.5	26	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Zitel			48	4½	3⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Ziyad			30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20⅝	8⅝	Zondvn		.4	353	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./l
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./l
c — liquidating dividend./l
cld — called./l
d — new yearly low./l
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./l
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.



4/11/86

ACROSS

1 Con man's ploy
5 A rival of Martina
10 Flip ingredient
13 Atoll substance
15 Minimum
16 Newscaster Lindstrom
17 Laurie of songdom
18 Radical
20 Angry
22 Otalgia
23 Step —— (hurry)
24 Strauss's "—— Heldenleben"
25 Parley
28 Pursue, as a lead
33 —— strut (plane part)
34 Writer Hoffer
36 Vanuatu island
37 Raise
38 Congressman Fascell
40 Hideaway
41 Victoria, e.g.
43 Albany's father-in-law
44 Asiatic tree
45 Smooth, as some faces
47 Name of 12 kings of Egypt
49 Welsh-rabbit ingredient
50 Swedish canal or river
51 Author Wylie and soprano Ross
55 Period circa 1000 B.C.
59 Certain metal workers
61 Fibber of renown
62 Jonson's "—— and Lily"
63 Early hr.
64 Cut of beef
65 New Deal letters
66 False
67 One-time prisoner in a bronze jar

DOWN

1 Jazz term
2 Strobile
3 Mother of Aeolus
4 Joan of Arc
5 Chin recess
6 Whammy
7 Chide
8 Masada's location
9 Unfruitful
10 Benét's "John Brown's Body" is one
11 Dorothy or Lillian
12 Attendance
14 Former president of Italy
19 Don Quixote, onstage
21 Sacked
25 Ionian island
26 City on the Allegheny
27 Actress Patricia and family
28 Amerced
29 Numerical prefix
30 Early distaff service gp.
31 Practical
32 V.I.P. at 8 Down
35 Wheeze's kin
39 Tennis statistic
42 Financier who helped Jefferson
46 Soft yarn
48 Whits
50 Thingamajig
51 District opposite Windsor
52 Kind of dice
53 Part of Durante's theme song
54 Editor's direction
56 Kanten
57 Author Fowler
58 Mice induce these sounds
60 "... them that —— gits": Westcott

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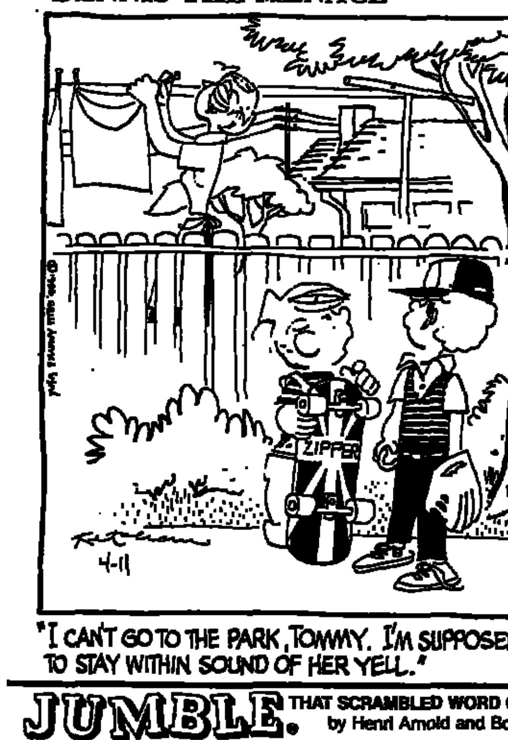
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN'T GO TO THE PARK, TOMMY. I'M SUPPOSED TO STAY WITHIN SOUND OF HER YELL."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIADE

YASID

CANOBE

THROME

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: POUND HYENA WISELY MOSQUE
Answer: When it comes to shoes, time does this— WOUNDS ALL HEELS

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	17	63	8	46	fr
Amsterdam	5	41	2	36	o
Athens	21	70	12	54	fr
Barcelona	15	59	4	39	fr
Belgrade	18	64	10	50	cl
Berlin	3	37	2	36	sw
Brussels	7	45	2	36	cl
Bucharest	25	77	6	43	fr
Budapest	16	61	9	48	sh
Copenhagen	2	36	1	34	cl
Costa Del Sol	16	61	6	43	cl
Dublin	6	43	3	37	o
Edinburgh	4	39	3	37	sh
Florence	10	50	7	45	r
Frankfurt	5	41	3	37	r
Geneva	6	43	5	41	r
Helsinki	—	—	—	—	na
Istanbul	20	68	10	50	cl
Las Palmas	19	66	12	54	fr
Lisbon	14	57	7	45	fr
London	6	43	3	37	o
Madrid	11	52	1	34	fr
Milan	13	55	5	41	o
Moscow	11	52	2	36	o
Munich	4	39	3	37	r
Nice	14	57	5	41	fr
Oslo	0	32	-4	25	fr
Paris	9	48	3	37	sh
Prague	9	48	6	43	o
Reykjavik	6	43	5	41	o
Rome	14	57	8	46	o
Stockholm	0	32	-5	23	sw
Strasbourg	5	41	4	39	r
Venice	13	55	6	43	r
Vienna	15	59	7	45	o
Warsaw	7	45	5	41	r
Zurich	6	43	3	37	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	19	66	2	36	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	25	77	10	50	cl
Jerusalem	21	70	10	50	fr
Tel Aviv	23	73	12	54	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	21	70	10	50	cl
Sydney	27	81	19	66	fr

ASIA

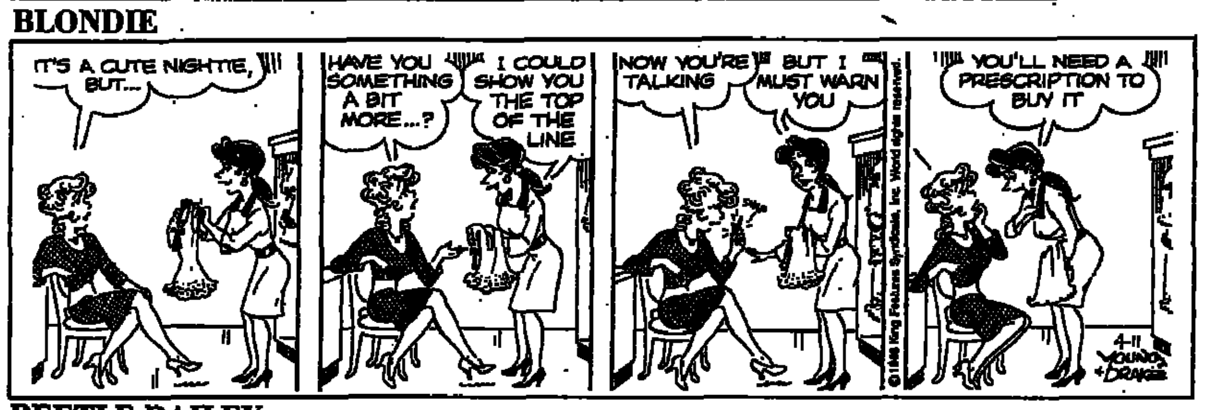
	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	24	75	cl
Beijing	20	68	8	46	fr
Hong Kong	26	79	22	72	o
Manila	33	91	25	77	fr
New Delhi	36	97	21	70	cl
Seoul	20	68	9	48	o
Shanghai	21	70	15	59	r
Singapore	32	90	24	75	o
Taipei	31	88	21	70	o
Tokyo	20	68	14	57	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	18	64	4	39	cl
Cairo	27	81	15	59	fr
Cape Town	21	70	11	52	cl
Casablanca	16	61	7	45	cl
Harare	26	79	17	63	fr
Lagos	30	86	27	81	o
Nairobi	26	79	15	59	r
Tunis	20	68	10	50	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	26	79	16	61	r
Caracas	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	26	79	16	61	cl
Mexico City	31	88	7	45	pc
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	22	72	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	0	32	-9	16	pc
Atlanta	17	63	4	39	fr
Boston	9	48	2	36	cl
Chicago	11	52	-1	30	fr
Denver	17	63	3	37	pc
Detroit	4	39	0	32	cl
Honolulu	27	81	20	68	r
Houston	23	73	13	55	cl
Los Angeles	23	73	13	55	fr
Miami	25	77	14	57	fr
Minneapolis	14	57	-1	30	fr
Montreal	7	45	3	37	cl
Nassau	28	82	18	64	fr
New York	9	48	5	41	cl
San Francisco	19	66	12	54	fr
Seattle	12	54	4	39	pc
Toronto	5	41	2	36	cl
Washington	9	48	3	37	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Foggy. Temp. 3—0 (37—32). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 4—0 (39—32). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 14—2 (57—36). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 10—4 (50—39). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 5—1 (41—34). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 15—9 (59—48). TEL AVIV: Na. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 3—0 (37—32). BANGKOK: Mist. Temp. 35—27 (95—81). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 27—22 (81—72). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33—23 (91—73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 17—10 (63—50). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 20—14 (68—57).

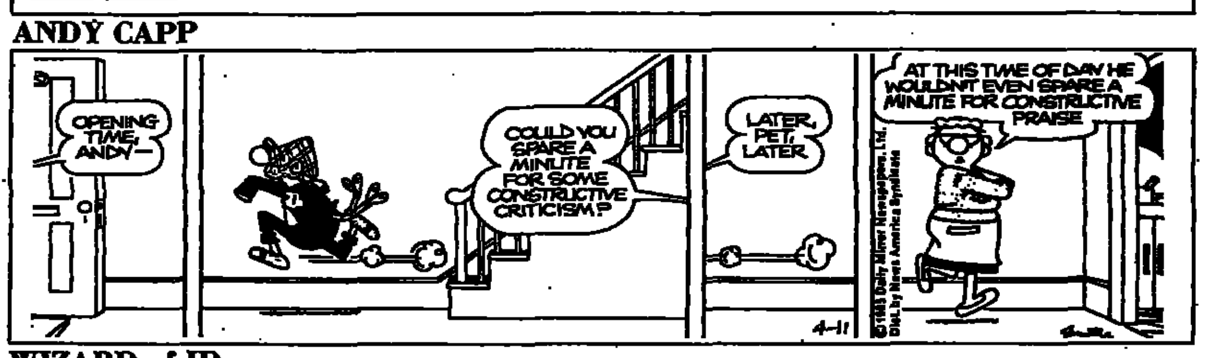
PEANUTS

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

PARADISE POSTPONED

By John Mortimer. 374 pages. $17.95. Viking Press, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT IS with a familiar tableau that John Mortimer entices us into his thoroughly delightful new novel, "Paradise Postponed." It is 1985. Simeon Simcox, 80-year-old rector of the English village of Rapstone Fanner, is "approaching death, like most of the other events in his long life, with a puzzled good will under which lay a certain dogged persistence."

"I should like you to know that it hasn't been so simple," he tells his younger son, Dr. Fred Simcox, who is sitting at his bedside, reflecting on his affection for the old man. "Not half so straightforward as it might have looked."

Indeed it has not, as we discover. There is a complicated plot to unfold. It seems that the reverend, though always left-leaning in his active political and social sympathies, has left his sizable share of Simcox Ales, the local brewery, to Leslie Titmuss, an unscrupulous, social-climbing politician, rather than to his wife, Dorothy, or to his sons, Fred and his older brother, Henry, a novelist and Hollywood hack. There is that to be explained, for starters.

There are dozens of characters and institutions to introduce and twit — not only the individual types that inhabit Rapstone Fanner and environs, but the declining English aristocracy and the upwardly scrambling entrepreneurial class, the trendy clerics and the low-budget film producers, the public-schoolers and the clubmen, the begonia fanciers and the nanny fetishists, and anything else one might associate with England since time immemorial but most particularly since the end of World War II, when the British "dismissed Mr. Churchill and installed a Labour government, an event which caused Simeon to choose, as a frequent text, Revelation chapter 21, verse I, 'And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and earth had passed away.' "

Finally, there is the novel's major motif to be sounded, the failure of Simcox's vision of a New Jerusalem to materialize, and the coming instead of Margaret Thatcher's England. That England, in Mortimer's hands, is pounded and pummeled — with great affection. If one often thinks of Evelyn Waugh, one also thinks of Winnie-the-Pooh.

It would take an individual of considerable parts to resolve even half the complications of "Paradise Postponed." Mortimer brings more than the necessary talent and experience to the book. A barrister by training, the author of novels, stories, a memoir ("Clinging to the Wreckage"), film scripts and dramatic works for the stage, television and radio, and of course the creator of the popular Horace Rumpole ("Rumpole of the Bailey" and so forth), he reveals on every page of his novel a sense of the absurd, a shrewd eye for human foibles, and an infallible sense of comic timing.

His vivid style is evident in the most casual phrases. The dying rector is "tall and thin, looks which gave him, in the course of his lifetime, the appearance of a rather bothered eagle." His dialogue is charmingly eccentric: "Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha . . . le . . . lu . . . Hallelujah!" Dorothy Simcox says apropos of nothing to a visiting solicitor whose passion for choral singing she happens to hold in contempt. "Taking forever just to sing one word! On and on and on until everyone dies of boredom. Why couldn't you just say 'Hallelujah' and get it over with, like a normal person?"

Mortimer juggles his plot back and forth in time, fast enough to be farcical yet slow enough to lend substance to his characters. Just at the point where many social satires of this sort begin to pall and grow static, he effortlessly shifts the plot's focus to the mystery of Simcox's will, thereby deepening the reader's involvement and sparing him the least moment of tedium.

Most engaging of all, the author never lapses into outright cruelty. No matter how angry he makes us feel at his characters — particularly the upstart Leslie Titmuss and the loud-mouthed older Simcox brother, Henry — he never cuts them up so badly that they cease to be human and ultimately sympathetic.

Indeed, everything about "Paradise Postponed" is balanced. No matter how outlandish, the characters read true psychologically, and retain our affection. The most farcical developments are germane to the social satire. Even the solution to the mystery is all at once comic, morally satisfying and humane.

There is nothing aesthetically radical about "Paradise Postponed," nothing even adventuresome. If it captures contemporary England, it does so in traditional style. But it is so neatly put together that you can shake it and hammer it and never hear a rattle. It keeps its shape and it stays alive.

And if it is true, as Simeon Simcox promised, that nothing was as simple as it looked, what did happen nonetheless retains a certain pastoral appeal. In that small sense, paradise was not postponed.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

U.S. Publisher Asks Gorbachev For Book on Superpower Ties

United Press International

NEW YORK — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who has published two books in English translation, is considering a third on U.S.-Soviet relations, his U.S. publisher said.

Stewart Richardson, president of Richardson-Steirman, said on his return from Moscow on Wednesday that he had suggested to Gorbachev a book on U.S.-Soviet relations from 1918 to the present. The firm has published "A Time for Peace" and "The Coming Century of Peace," collections of the Russian leader's speeches, letters and interviews.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	M	A		T	A	R	E		C	A	S	C	A
A	L	A	S		A	R	A	S		A	S	H	E	N
C	O	T	S		I	M	P	S		S	I	E	N	A
E	T	H	E	L	W	A	T	E	R	S		P	S	I
			T	E	A	S			E	I	F	F	E	L
H	U	D	S	O	N		S	A	F	A	R	I		
U	P	I				M	A	G	I		A	E	R	Y
T	O	N	S		P	A	G	E	T		S	L	U	M
S	N	A	P		E	M	E	S				D	S	C
		H	I	N	D	E	R		A	R	I	S	T	A
P	O	S	T	E	R			S	P	U	N			
A	C	H		W	O	O	D	Y	H	E	R	M	A	N
S	T	O	R	E		M	U	N	I		O	U	S	E
T	A	R	A	S		A	P	O	D		A	L	T	O
A	D	E	P	T		R	E	D	S		D	E	A	N

4/11/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal turned the tide for the North team at the start of the final session of the Vanderbilt final. Bidding and making a grand slam is rare when the opponents have opened the bidding, but North and South achieved it.

When North made a takeout double and heard his partner scrape up a free bid of one spade, he was a happy man. His bid of five no-trump, the grand slam force, was imaginative and brilliant. He knew that his parnter did not have the two top honors that would enable him to bid seven, but he expected to find out about the missing queen.

In the partnership style, South's bid of six spades showed a very good suit with exactly one top honor. North continued, confident that the club king would be with the opening bidder.

The opening heart lead forced the ace, and South knew that he would make either 10 tricks or 13, depending on the location of the club king. As North had forseen, the finesse succeeded, and with it the grand slam. His team gained 11 points when the West team rested in six spades.

Notice that it is right to bid this grand slam even without any clue to the position of the club king: if the finesse fails, a small slam is also likely to fail.

NORTH
♠ A K 10 4
♥ A 9 3
♦ —
♣ A Q J 10 8 4

WEST (D)
♠ 8
♥ Q 5 2
♦ A Q 8 7 6 5 2
♣ K 9

EAST
♠ 6 2
♥ K J 7 6
♦ K J 9 4 3
♣ 7 5

SOUTH
♠ Q J 9 7 5 3
♥ 10 8 4
♦ 10
♣ 6 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♦	Dbl.	1 ♥	1 ♠
2 ♥	5 N.T.	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	7 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart two.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse April 10

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	582	583
ACF Holding	289.50	292.50
Aegon	107.50	106.70
Akzo	179.70	180.50
Ahold	83.40	84
Amev	79.40	79.20
A'Dam Rubber	11.80	12.05
Amro Bank	100.70	101.70
BVG	237	233
Buehrmann T	159	159.50
Caland Hldg	20	20
Elsevier-NDU	192	189
Fokker	84.80	84
Gist Brocades	293.70	298.50
Heineken	218.20	222.20
Hoogovens	104.40	102.50
KLM	53.40	54.20
Naarden	50.50	50
Nat Neder	79.70	79.80
Nedlloyd	180.50	184.30
NMB	203	201
Oce Vander G	447	449
Pakhoed	64.30	63.50
Philips	63	63.70
Robeco	91.80	91.50
Rodamco	141	141
Rolinco	83.20	83.30
Rorento	50.80	50.80
Royal Dutch	195.10	192
Unilever	424.30	424.50
Van Ommeren	33	33.30
VMF Stork	295.50	298.20
VNU	292	292.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 268.80
Previous : 268.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3210	3200
Bekaert	12850	12850
Cockerill	167	166
Cobepa	4760	4735
EBES	4770	4790
GB-Inno-BM	7490	7450
GBL	3215	3260
Gevaert	6650	6750
Hoboken	7880	7710
Intercom	3900	3950
Kredietbank	13850	13850
Petrofina	7450	7450
Soc Generale	3005	3010
Sofina	10850	10800
Solvay	8430	8450
Traction Elec	6100	6100
UCB	7030	7000
Unerg	2900	2970
Vieille Montagne	6400	6400

Current Stock Index : 3418.80
Previous : 3619.92

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	340	333.50
Allianz Vers	2415	2440
Altana	440	440
BASF	319	322.80
Bayer	331.50	334.50
Bay. Hypo bank	650	670
Bay Vereinsbank	613	609
BBC	294	297
BHF-Bank	568	570
BMW	577	575
Commerzbank	342.50	344
Conti Gummi	254.50	249
Daimler-Benz	1398	1409½
Degussa	494	493
Deutsche Babcock	222	226.50
Deutsche Bank	861.50	868
Dresdner Bank	474.50	479.50
GHH	252	250
Harpener	420.50	418
Hochtief	903	906
Hoechst	314	315.50
Hoesch	181	185
Horten	231	237
Hussel	509.50	509
IWKA	316	313
Kali + Salz	296	297
Karstadt	378	391
Kaufhof	467.20	473
Kloeckner H-D	306	312
Kloeckner Werke	92.50	95
Krupp Stahl	180	180
Linde	722	728
Lufthansa	274	275
MAN	216	217
Mannesmann	254	255.50
Muench Rueck	3800	3800
Nixdorf	629	634
PKI	853	856
Porsche	1224	1224
Preussag	248	248
PWA	247.50	247
RWE	239.50	242
Rheinmetall	445	455
Schering	598	601
SEL	331	326
Siemens	710.50	722.50
Thyssen	181	185
Veba	325.50	327.50
Volkswagenwerk	632.50	638.50
Wella	824	815

Commerzbank Index : 2164.60
Previous : 2194.10

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.20	19.20
Cheung Kong	20.50	20.50
China Light	16.20	16.10
Green Island	8.10	7.90
Hang Seng Bank	45.25	45.25
Henderson	1.98	1.92
China Gas	13.80	13.90
HK Electric	8.85	8.80
HK Realty A	11.10	11.10
HK Hotels	34.25	34.50
HK Land	6.50	6.45
HK Shang Bank	7.95	7.95
HK Telephone	10.40	10.40
HK Yaumatei	3.50	3.55
HK Wharf	7	7.05
Hutch Whampoa	28.30	27.90
Hysan	0.70	0.65
Jardine	12.90	13
Jardine Sec	13.70	13.90
Kowloon Motor	10.30	10.20
Miramar Hotel	3.60	3.675
New World	6.35	6.40
SHK Props	12	11.90
Stelux	1.80	1.81
Swire Pacific A	37.50	38.25
Tai Cheung	2.025	1.98
Wing On Co	1.47	1.45
Winsor	7.85	7.70
World Int'l	2.525	2.55

Hang Seng Index : 1738.57
Previous : 1752.34

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1175	1200
Anglo American	4250	4325
Anglo Am Gold	21000	21700
Barlows	1580	1595
Blyvoor	1550	1530
Buffels	7000	7100
De Beers	2330	2330
Driefontein	5050	5150
Freegold	3425	3425
GFSA	3675	3750
Harmony	3350	3425
Hiveld Steel	540	540
Kloof	2150	2200
Nedbank	600	620
Rusplat	3300	3380
SA Brews	915	930
St Helena	3400	3500
Sasol	680	680
Welkom	2075	2090

Composite Stock Index : 1379.28
Previous : 1395.30

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$13¾	$13⅞
Allied-Lyons	293	293
Anglo Am Gold	$69	$71
Ass Brit Foods	340	342
Ass Dairies	146	142
Barclays	527	522
Bass	802	798
B.A.T.	420	373
Beecham	405	406
BICC	358	340
BL	49	51
Blue Circle	670	668
BOC Group	379	375
Boots	273	266
Bowater Indus	315	318
BP	575	565
Brit Telecom	268	262
Brit Aerospace	561	550
Britoil	193	186
BTR	471	465
Burmah	364	337
Cable Wireless	705	690
Cadbury Schw	176	175
Charter Cons	270	258
Commercial U	328	315
Cons Gold	477	474
Courtaulds	302	297
Dalgety	595	593
De Beers ‹	757	760
Distillers	703	690
Driefontein	$16½	$16⅝
Fisons	601	596
Free St Ged	$11⅝	$11
GEC	198	190
Gen Accident	934	924
GKN	366	358
Glaxo	10 3/32	963
Grand Met	418	405
GRE	937	924
Guinness	351	338
GUS	14	14
Hanson	180	178
Hawker	571	567
ICI	934	917
Imperial Group	344	345
Jaguar	466	438
Land Securities	315	309
Legal General	737	725
Lloyds Bank	589	572
Lonrho	285	286
Lucas	618	615
Marks and Sp	210	207
Metal Box	710	690
Midland Bank	572	567
Nat West Bank	885	880
P and O	550	538
Pilkington	466	463
Plessey	222	212
Prudential	977	969
Racal Elect	194	186
Randfontein	$83½	$84½
Rank	577	562
Reed Int'l	884	884
Reuters	423	425
Royal Dutch £	50½	49 27/32
RTZ	719	724
Saatchi	945	950
Sainsbury	406	404
Sears Holdings	141½	139½
Shell	763	750
STC	144	142
Std Chartered	874	874
Storehouse	328	323
Sun Alliance	724	717
Tate and Lyle	628	621
Tesco	373	368
Thorn EMI	501	497
T.I. Group	555	549
Trafalgar Hse	306	307
THF	188	179
Ultramar	183	181
Unilever £	15 51/64	15 19/32
United Biscuits	264	261
Vickers	518	528
Woolworth	880	875

F.T. 30 Index : 1401.50
Previous : 1376.50
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1690.36
Previous : 1659.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27800	26800
Cigahotels	6920	6600
CIR	12680	12050
Cred Ital	3650	3600
Eridania	16100	15730
Farmitalia	27020	25550
Fiat	11350	10990
Generali	129000	126400
IFI	25100	24700
Italcementi	64200	63000
Italgas	3051	3000
Italmobiliari	113200	115700
Mediobanca	213000	212000
Montedison	4090	3920
NBA	4250	4170
Olivetti	18099	17800
Pirelli	5790	5580
RAS	52400	51300
Rinascente	1280	1254
SIP	4015	3985
SME	2640	2475
Snia	6980	6801
Standa	18950	18880
Stet	6530	6200

MIB Current Index : 1569
Previous : 1536

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	749	755
Alsthom Atl.	487	490
Av Dassault	1440	1440
Bancaire	1180	1198
BIC	680	718
Bongrain	1875	1920
Bouygues	1080	1051
BSN-GD	3835	3960
Carrefour	3470	3492
Chargeurs	1215	1261
Club Med	575	599
Darty	2880	2878
Dumez	1185	1180
Elf-Aquitaine	253	261.80
Europe 1	1171	1170
Gen Eaux	1410	1365
Hachette	2850	2650
Lafarge Cop	1440	1490
Legrand	3900	3960
Lesieur	1100	1120
l'Oreal	3635	3885
Martell	1850	1910
Matra	2240	2091
Merlin	3288	3340
Michelin	3000	3105
Moet Hennessy	2495	2640
Moulinex	104.80	110.10
Occidentale	937	968
Pernod Ric	1030	1110
Perrier	704	700
Peugeot	1067	1130
Printemps	633	649
Radiotechn	850	896
Redoute	2900	2867
Roussel Uclaf	1650	1631
Sanofi	734	750
Skis Rossignol	1360	1440
Telemecan	3435	3460
Thomson CSF	1150	1200
Total	356	359

CAC Index : 378.50
Previous : 374.10

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	207	205
Alfa Laval	315	313
Asea	455	455
Astra	580	573
Atlas Copco	246	250
Boliden	N.Q.	180
Electrolux	295	292
Ericsson	291	296
Esselte	510	510
Handelsbanken	382	365
Pharmacia	230	236
Saab-Scania	740	740
Sandvik	860	850
Skanska	160	165
SKF	332	334
SwedishMatch	375	380
Volvo	373	383

Affaersvaerlden Index : 632.80
Previous : 629.10

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.60	3.55
ANZ	5.86	5.70
BHP	7.32	6.98
Boral	4.80	4.35
Bougainville	2.60	2.55
Coles Myer	6.28	5.90
Comalco	2.45	2.34
CRA	7.12	6.90
CSR	3.35	3.15
Dunlop	3.56	3.52
Elders Ixl	4.58	3.75
ICI Australia	2.65	2.63
Magellan	1.25	1.38
MIM	2.40	2.38
Nat Aust Bank	6.50	6.26
News Corp	19.10	17.05
N Broken Hill	2.25	2.13
Poseidon	2.70	2.70
Qld Coal Trust	1.45	1.41
Santos	3.77	3.80
Thomas Nation	3.90	3.71
Western Mining	3.50	3.46
Westpac Banking	6.10	5.90
Woodside	1.07	1.08

All Ordinaries Index : 1195.60
Previous : 1153.90

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	383	385
Asahi Chemical	860	847
Asahi Glass	1040	1030
Bank of Tokyo	790	785
Bridgestone	607	607
Canon	1040	1120
Casio	1490	1530
C.Itoh	457	456
Dai Nippon Print	1690	1660
Daiwa House	1310	1280
Daiwa Securities	1290	1220
Fanuc	7340	7510
Fuji Bank	1600	1650
Fuji Photo	2020	2080
Fujitsu	999	1040
Hitachi	795	828
Hitachi Cable	889	878
Honda	1160	1200
Japan Air Lines	9950	10290
Kajima	734	714
Kansai Power	2330	2260
Kawasaki Steel	160	163
Kirin Brewery	1130	1080
Komatsu	477	484
Kubota	345	352
Kyocera	4490	4630
Matsu Elec Inds	1430	1510
Matsu Elec Works	1240	1230
Mitsubishi Bank	1510	1550
Mitsubishi Chem	630	622
Mitsubishi Elec	361	372
Mitsubishi Heavy	385	385
Mitsubishi Corp	724	720
Mitsui and Co	460	467
Mitsukoshi	822	835
Mitsumi	1230	1200
NEC	1370	1420
NGK Insulators	985	995
Nikko Sec	947	935
Nippon Kogaku	1120	1130
Nippon Oil	961	944
Nippon Steel	178	170
Nippon Yusen	419	407
Nissan	553	568
Nomura Sec	1830	1770
Olympus	1130	1170
Pioneer	2190	2260
Ricoh	920	945
Sharp	902	925
Shimazu	990	1040
Shinetsu Chemical	1160	1210
Sony	3850	3870
Sumitomo Bank	1930	1900
Sumitomo Chem	306	307
Sumitomo Marine	925	799
Sumitomo Metal	141	141
Taisei Corp	435	430
Taisho Marine	675	665
Takeda Chem	1410	1410
TDK	4040	4200
Teijin	511	509
Tokio Marine	1160	1100
Tokyo Elec. Power	3590	3470
Toppan Printing	1380	1390
Toray Ind	540	548
Toshiba	401	415
Toyota	1440	1470
Yamaichi Sec	945	925

Nikkei 225 : 15283.57
Previous : 15110.18
New Index : 1215.56
Previous : 1212.96

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	5575	5400
Alusuisse	740	745
Autophon	7450	7300
Bank Leu	4075	4100
Brown Boveri	1920	1890
Ciba Geigy	4020	4050
Credit Suisse	3770	3775
Electrowatt	3750	3725
Interdiscount	4700	4700
Jacob Suchard	7875	7825
Jelmoli	3340	3350
Landis Gyr	3040	2910
Moevenpick	6100	6100
Nestle	9825	9995
Oerlikon-B	1790	1740
Roche Baby	12575	12600
Sandoz	1890	1900
Schindler	4075	4000
Sulzer	510	475
Surveillance	5800	5900
Swissair	2010	2020
SBC	595	594
Swiss Reinsurance	2980	2930
Swiss Volksbank	2465	2470
Union Bank	5320	5300
Winterthur	6850	6880
Zurich Ins	3400	3300

SBC Index : 661.50
Previous : 654.90

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Because of technical problems at Agence France-Presse, Singapore closing stocks were not available Thursday.

Toronto *April 9*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
22470	Abti Prce	$23⅜	23	23	−⅜
57	Acklands	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	−¼
2350	Agnico E	$24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
1808	Agra Ind A	$14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
21295	Alt Energy	$12¼	12	12¼	
4500	Alta Nat	$13⅛	13	13	−⅛
1339	Algoma St	$19	18½	19	+½
54180	A Barick o	$10⅝	10⅜	10½	+⅛
26144	Atco I f	$9	8¾	9	+⅛
75936	BCED	495	450	490	+40
924	BP Canada	$28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅜
25866	Bank BC	380	370	380	+5
393957	Bank N S	$14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+¼
650	Baton	$23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
18272	Bonanza R	260	245	245	−15
1200	Bralorne	170	165	165	−10
16658	Bramalea	$17	16½	16½	−⅜
150691	BCFP	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
298965	BC Res	145	141	142	−3
26071	BC Phone	$27¼	27	27⅛	+⅛
920	Brunswk	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1200	Budd Can	$37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+¼
140231	CAE	$21½	20⅝	21⅜	+¾
800	CCL A	$20	19½	19½	−¼
87060	CCL B f	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
8582	Cad Frv	$18¼	17⅞	18	+⅛
4208	Campeau f	$26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
33468	C Nor West	$16½	16¼	16¼	+⅜
3600	C Packrs	$40	39¼	39¼	−1
1413	Can Trust	$53½	53¼	53½	+¼
4916	C Tung	$9½	9	9⅜	+⅜
474517	CI Bk Com	$21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
150185	CTire A f	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅝
79	C Util B	$19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	−⅜
4426	Cara	$28	27¾	28	+1
36528	Celanese	$17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+⅜
1020	Celan 175 p	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅝
58015	Centrl Tr	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
42354	Cineplex	$17¾	17⅜	17¾	+⅜
31577	C Distb A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
128300	CDistb B f	$7⅝	7	7⅝	
10885	CTL Bank	$9⅛	8¾	9	+¼
7100	Conwest A	$6½	6	6½	+½
37400	Coseka R	165	165	165	
450	Conron A	$20	20	20	+½
29271	Crownx	$29½	29¼	29⅜	+¼
6000	Czar Res	140	140	140	−5
4500	Denison A p	$9	8⅞	9	
1500	Denison B f	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
1250	Develcon	385	385	385	
11500	Dickensn A f	$7	7	7	
600	Dickensn B	$7	7	7	
252064	Dofasco	$31⅜	30⅝	31	+½
12800	Donohue	$28	27½	28	+½
6086	Du Pont A	$34½	34⅛	34⅛	
90510	Dylex A	$16	15⅝	15⅞	−⅛
4150	Elctham X	$12¼	12	12¼	+¼
90	Emco	$26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	−¼
6100	Equity Svr	460	450	450	
3200	FCA Intl	$17¼	16⅞	17	+¼
3900	C Falcon C	$17½	17¼	17¼	
267001	Fcnbrdge	$24½	24	24	−⅜
50790	Fed Ind A	$15	14⅝	14⅞	+½
2200	F City Fin	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
5675	Gendis A	$41½	40⅝	41	−⅜
3900	Geac Comp	$6⅛	6	6	−⅛
2700	Gibraltar	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	−¼
5100	Goldcorp f	$6⅝	6⅜	6½	+⅛
130260	Grafl G	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+¼
5548	GL Forest	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅝
4812	Greyhnd	$30½	30¼	30½	
1460	Hawker	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
7218	Hayes D	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
8950	Hees Intl	$30⅝	30⅜	30½	+¼
1000	Hollinger 1	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
84049	H Bay Co	$30	29⅝	29⅞	+¼
55082	Imasco	$34½	33½	34½	+1¼
31200	Indal	$26½	26	26½	+½
200	Inglis	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
1100	Inland Gas	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
38000	I Corona o	$23½	23⅜	23⅜	−¼
102900	Intl Thom	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
35017	Inter Pipe	$43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+⅛
900	Ipsco	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17837	Jannock	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+⅛
1625	Kelsey H	$26⅝	26	26	+⅛
7150	Kerr Add	$15½	15⅛	15½	+½
6651	Labatt	$40⅝	40	40⅝	+¼
50	Lacana	$8½	8½	8½	−⅛
3291	LOnt Cem	$24½	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
16000	Loblaw Co	$27	26⅞	27	+⅛
23170	Lumonics	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
117387	Magna A f	$30⅝	30¼	30¼	−¼
5000	MDS H A	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
5800	MICC	400	395	400	
64742	Mclan H X	$19¼	18⅞	18⅞	−⅜
2928	Maritime f	$15¼	15	15	
6000	Merland E	225	225	225	+3
30411	Molson A f	$26	25¾	25¾	−¼
900	Molson B	$25½	25½	25½	
4500	Murphy	$20	19¾	20	+¼
650	Nabisco L	$37½	36½	37	+½
199288	Noranda	$18⅝	18¼	18½	+¼
26287	Norcen	$13⅜	12⅞	13¼	−¼
598063	Nva AltA f	$5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
5900	Nowsco W	$10	9¾	10	
10850	NuWst sp A	35	34½	35	−1
300	Oakwood	465	465	465	−15
182780	Omnibus o	415	390	395	−15
6450	Oshawa A f	$38¼	37¾	38	−½
4500	Pac W Airln	$13½	13¼	13¼	−⅜
13850	Pamour	$11	10½	10½	+⅜
5495	PanCan P	$24¼	24	24	−½
587	Pine Point	$9½	9	9	
32874	Placer	$23	22½	22⅝	+⅛
800	Que Sturg o	390	390	390	−10
42147	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
5900	Redpath	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
1144	ReedSt 1 Sp	$51	51	51	
820	Rogers A	$28⅝	28½	28½	
1000	Roman	$11	11	11	−⅜
1000	Rothman	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅝
1400	Sceptre	295	290	295	−2
65700	Scotts f	$35¼	33⅞	35¼	+1½
35272	Sears Can	$14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
425	Selkirk A f	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅛
30481	Shell Can	$23¾	23¼	23¾	+⅜
12350	Sherritt	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
49310	Southam	$20	19⅝	19⅞	
14106	Spar Aero f	$28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+½
44802	Stelco A	$28	27¼	27⅞	+⅛
1100	Sulpetro	75	75	75	
2000	Steep R	290	285	290	+5
2442	Teck Cor A	$22⅝	22½	22½	
14482	Teck B f	$24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
5050	Tex Can	$28	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
36375	Thom N A	$29¼	28½	29¼	+¼
203748	Tor Dm Bk	$26⅛	25¾	26	+⅜
5122	Torstar B f	$55½	54½	55½	+½
800	Traders A f	$34½	34½	34½	
2125	Trns Mt	$11¼	11	11¼	+¼
6200	Trinity Res	85	80	80	−10
42935	TrnAlta UA	$27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+½
246420	TrCan PL	$19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+⅜
44065	Trimac	225	211	225	
75525	Trilon A	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅜
2000	Trizec A f	$37	36¾	37	+⅛
59862	Turbo	47	45	45	−1
32385	Unicorp A f	$9	8½	8½	−¼
1100	Un Carbid	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
5991	U Enterise	$11½	11⅜	11½	−⅛
1620	U Keno	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
3700	Versil A f	350	340	350	
2100	Vestgron	165	160	160	+10
11905	Wardair	$19½	18¾	19⅛	−½
1000	Weldwod	$24	24	24	−¼
6900	Wesimin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
2018	Weston	$130	129	129½	
199944	Woodwd A	$8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛

Total sales 23,468,531 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,059.10	3,078.70

Montreal *April 9*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
239185	Bank Mont	$34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+⅛
871	BombrdrA	$20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	−⅜
27137	BombrdrB	$20	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
528	CB Pak	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
80528	Cascades	$22½	21½	21½	−½
750	CIL	$34½	34½	34½	−½
1280	ConBath	$26¼	26¼	26¼	
27042	DomTxtA	$19⅛	18⅞	19	+¼
2100	Gaz Metro	$27½	27½	27½	+⅜
7538	MntTrst	$22⅜	21½	22	+¼
219847	NatBk Cda	$28¼	27⅝	28	+¾
41785	Power Corp	$30¼	29¾	29¾	
11900	Provigo	$19⅝	19½	19½	
900	RollandA	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	+½
42271	Royal Bank	$32¾	32¼	32⅝	+⅛
1650	RoyTrstco	$30½	30¼	30½	+½
7100	SteinbrgA	$43½	43¼	43½	+¼

Total Sales 5,315,798 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,542.18	1,559.9

YOUR GUIDE TO DINING WELL PATRICIA WELLS IN FRIDAY'S WEEKEND SECTION OF THE IHT

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Boggs Regains Swing, Bosox Still Strike Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — It has taken Wade Boggs, the top hitter in the major leagues last season, just two games to regain his swing. Even if the Boston Red Sox have not.

After striking out three times and leaving four runners stranded Boston opened its season Monwith a loss at Detroit, Boggs had four hits, one a home run, and drove in three runs Wednesday.

The Red Sox lost again, 6-5.

Boggs' fourth hit, in the 10th ning, gave Boston a 5-4 lead. But then Kirk Gibson, with his seventh hit of the young season, singled to start Detroit's winning rally in the bottom of the inning. Darrell Evans, who had four hits, including two bases-empty homers, singled in the tying run and scored the winner on a two-out single by pinch-hitter Dave Bergman.

Twins 5, A's 4: In Oakland, California, Mike Smithson scattered hits and Kent Hrbek, who delivered the game-winning hit in Minnesota's opener, broke a 3-3 tie with an eighth-inning double off relief ace Jay Howell, driving in Kirby Puckett, who singled and was sacrificed to second. Hrbek scored on a single by Roy Smalley.

Brewers 4, White Sox 3: In Chicago, Tim Leary held the White Sox to five hits and two runs for seven innings while loser Richard Dotson, making his first regularseason appearance in 10 months, allowed five hits and four runs in six innings. Paul Householder drove in two runs for Milwaukee and Robin Yount, who had four hits, drove home a run in the seventh for a 4-2 lead. Chicago rookie John Cangelosi homered in the ninth, his first major-league hit.

Orioles 4, Indians 3: In Baltimore, Juan Bonilla's two-out double in the ninth off rookie Scott Bailes drove in Fred Lynn and Mike Young, who had walked off reliever Dickie Noles. Cleveland had 3-2 lead on Joe Carter's homer off Mike Boddicker and Tony Bernazard's RBI single.

Royals 7, Yankees 4: In New York, George Brett hit two home runs and Steve Farr pitched 4⅓ innings of near-perfect relief. Brett's first homer, ending a 2-2 tie in the start of the third inning, was the 794th in the majors and broke a club record shared with Amos Otis. Brett also led off the seventh with a homer; he had two errors, but they did not figure in the scoring. Royals starter Charlie Leibrandt lasted 3⅓ innings, walking six and gave up four runs on four hits before giving way to Farr, who allowed only one hit before Dan Quisenberry pitched the ninth.

Blue Jays 3, Rangers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Doyle Alexander posted his 150th major-league victory. He took a five-hit shutout into the bottom of the ninth, but Pete O'Brien led off with a home run, went on to took a 2-0 lead in the fifth and Baldwin Correa, at 19 the majors' youngest player, when Damaso Garcia and Lloyd Moseby singled and Tony Fernandez doubled.

Angels 9, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Adrian Downing hit two two-run homers and Wally Joyner hit one while Jim Slaton pitched seven innings in relief, allowing just an unearned run. The Angels batted around in the third, scoring five times off loser Mark Langston.

Phillies 5, Reds 3: In the National League, in Cincinnati, Glenn Wilson broke a 1-1 tie with an 11th-inning sacrifice fly and John Russell followed with a two-run homer as Philadelphia scored four times off relief ace Ted Power. The Reds scored in 11th on Dave Concepcion's two-run single.

Eric Davis had led off the Reds' first with his second homer of the season.

Dodgers 1, Padres 0: In Los Angeles, Bob Welch scattered three singles and Mike Marshall singled home the game's only run in the fourth inning. In fashioning his 17th career shutout, Welch struck out five, walked one and did not permit a runner past first base. Loser Andy Hawkins allowed only seven singles, but gave up three in a row, to Bill Madlock, Greg Brock and Marshall.

Giants 4, Astros 1: In Houston, Will Clark and Bob Melvin hit run-scoring doubles and Jeff Leonard scored twice. Clark, who homered Tuesday night in his first major-league at bat, doubled in the third inning, scoring Dan Gladden, who had doubled. Leonard singled to open the fourth, stole second and scored on Melvin's double off loser Mike Scott. *(AP, UPI, LAT)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

By Clement Allard/Reuters

By Gary Fiss/Reuters-UPI

Ulf Samuelsson, far left, a defenseman for the Whalers, put his skate on the puck and the Nordiques' Michel Goulet into the boards on one play. The Capitals' Craig Laughlin, far right, held his ground against the Islanders' Steve Konroyd.

Flyers, Nordiques, Black Hawks Fall In Night of Upsets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Edmonton Oilers got off on the right foot Wednesday night in defense of their Stanley Cup title, but three other division champions stumbled as the National Hockey League playoffs began.

In an evening of upsets, the New York Rangers stunned the Philadelphia Flyers, 6-2, in the Patrick Division; the Hartford Whalers turned back the Quebec Nordiques, 3-2, in overtime in the Adams Division and the Toronto Maple Leafs beat the Chicago Blackhawks, 5-3, in the Norris Division.

A fourth team won on the road when the St. Louis Blues defeated the Minnesota North Stars, 2-1, in the Norris Division.

"We put in 10 months of good work, but tonight certainly was not typical," said the Philadelphia coach, Mike Keenan, after perhaps the most unexpected of the upsets. "It was probably the worst game we've played since I started coaching here. We just were not involved in the hockey game."

The Patrick Division champion Flyers, who had the second-best record in the NHL next to the Oilers during the regular season, had beaten the Rangers 18 of 19 previous games, winning nine straight at home.

Rookie Mike Ridley and Bob Brooke each scored twice and got an assist as the Rangers beat the league's top defensive team.

The Rangers also got a great effort from goaltender John Vanbiesbrouck, who faced 33 shots, while the Flyers' specialty teams scored once on eight power plays and allowed two short-handed goals.

"The specialty teams didn't kill us," Keenan said. "We weren't prepared for the hockey game. The Rangers obviously were better prepared. The Rangers played much better than we did."

The last time the Rangers won in Philadelphia was on March 14, 1984.

Capitals 3, Islanders 1: In Landover, Maryland, Bob Carpenter, who was not expected to play after injuring a knee Sunday, scored Washington's winning goal at 11:46 of the second period of that Patrick Division game and Pete Peeters, a mid-season acquisition from Boston, halted 32 shots during a strong defensive performance against New York.

Carpenter hyperextended his right knee in the final regular season game, skated again for the first time Tuesday, then kept alive his streak of never having missed a game in his five NHL seasons. Teammate Mike Gartner, who had an arthroscopic knee operation on March 28, also returned to action.

Carpenter's backhanded rebound of Scott Stevens' shot gave Washington a 2-1 lead and Dave Christian got an insurance goal at 12:16 of the third period.

Smythe Division

Oilers 7, Canucks 3: In Edmonton, Alberta, Mike Krushelnyski and Kevin Lowe scored 42 seconds apart early in the third period to break up a tight game against Vancouver, which finished the season 60 points behind the Oilers.

With Edmonton up, 3-2, Krushelnyski scored on a power play with a goalmouth deflection at 4:27 and Lowe found the open side of the net at 5:09.

"We played a good first period, had a lull in the second but played great in the third," said Wayne Gretzky, who scored one of Edmonton's goals.

Flames 5, Jets 1: In Calgary, Alberta, Lanny McDonald and John Tonelli scored from long range and goaltender Mike Vernon, in his first appearance in the playoffs, shut out Winnipeg until a power play in the third period.

The shots by McDonald and Tonelli, in the first two periods, went between the pads of goaltender Dan Bouchard.

Adams Division

Canadiens 3, Bruins 1: In Montreal, Bobby Smith scored two of his team's three second-period goals against Boston, while rookie goaltender Patrick Roy provided several key saves.

Smith scored first from the faceoff circle with a shot that beat goaltender Pat Riggin at 6:53. His second goal came on a backhander at 11:28, and Mike McPhee gave Montreal a three-goal cushion five minutes later.

Roy had a shutout until Gord Kluzak batted a rebound through the goalie's legs on a power play with 5:14 left in the game.

Whalers 3, Nordiques 2: In Quebec, Sylvain Turgeon scored at 2:36 of overtime to give Hartford its victory.

Brent Ashton sent the game into overtime when he scored for Quebec at 12:47 of the third period. The Whalers had taken a 2-1 lead when former Nordique John Anderson scored on a power play midway through the period.

Norris Division

Maple Leafs 5, Blackhawks 3: In Chicago, Steve Thomas scored twice for Toronto and Gary Leeman and Walt Poddubny got goals in the third period to help upset the Blackhawks.

Leeman, who assisted on two goals, ended a 2-2 tie at 6:09 of the third period and Poddubny scored at 9:28. Thomas, who had the game's first goal, got a power-play goal at 17:47 before Tom Lysiak scored for Chicago at 18:29.

Blues 2, North Stars 1: In Bloomington, Minnesota, Doug Gilmour won the game with a shorthanded, breakaway goal with 12:54 to play.

Goaltender Rick Wamsley made 27 saves as the Blues beat the team that swept them out of last year's playoffs. He stopped 14 shots in the final period. *(AP, UPI)*

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

For Umpire Denkinger, One Call Was Heard Too Well

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

PHOENIX — As the jet headed upward and New York began to look smaller and smaller, the man sitting in first class was nearing the end of what had not been an enjoyable day on the job. This was nearly 15 years ago, when Vida Blue was baseball's hottest attraction and the Oakland A's had drawn more than 50,000 people to Yankee Stadium on a summer afternoon. "And we had a little problem at second base," Don Denkinger said.

His problem had been a noisy one. Ralph Houk, the Yankee manager, had been asked to leave the premises. Dick Howser, his third-base coach, was invited to join him. Now Denkinger was on his way to Anaheim via Chicago, leaving the angry masses behind, when the passenger in the next seat began to talk about his day.

It had been a very nice day. He had mowed the lawn and gone inside to watch some baseball. "He went on to tell me how he had enjoyed watching the Yankee game, and the big commotion at second base," Denkinger remembered. "And I really didn't want to hear that.

"Here I had just gone through a very tough situation. I didn't tell him who I was. He said, 'Umpires, they're just people they dress up and put out there.' I said, 'I don't understand what you mean.' He said, 'They've got these uniforms, and if they fit you, they send you out there.' He had no idea where officials come from, what they do, or anything else."

The plane landed at O'Hare, and the two shook hands. "I told him I was the second-base umpire," Denkinger remembered, "and here's my card, and it was very nice talking with you, and have a good day. And as I looked around, he was still standing there scratching his head — 'Did I really say those things?' "

He smiled at the thought of those days of anonymity. Suddenly, passengers are asking about business at his restaurant, the Silver Fox in Waterloo, Iowa, after they have recognized the name or the face. After 26 years in baseball, 18 in the major leagues, 10 as a crew chief, three World Series appearances, two All-Star Games, numerous league championship series games and the Yankee-Red Sox playoff in 1978, the events of two late-October evenings in Kansas City have made Denkinger a reluctant celebrity.

"I have never, ever looked for celebrity status, or wanted people to know who I was," Denkinger said. "That's not part of my profession. My profession is to go out there and do an objective job. You slip in and slip out. Nobody knows where you come from. Nobody knows where you're going when it's over. You just go out and officiate."

Those conditions changed for him on the last two nights of the 1985 season. First, he incorrectly ruled Jorge Orta of Kansas City safe at first base to begin the bottom of the ninth inning of the sixth game of the World Series, a decision that began a rally and eventually, the St. Louis Cardinals maintained, cost them the game. Which led to the scene of the next night, when Whitey Herzog, the manager, and Joaquin Andujar, the pitcher who had entered a hopeless situation in relief, continued their complaints against Denkinger and were ejected from the game.

That pushed Denkinger further into a glare that began with Orta, pitcher Todd Worrell, the throw from first baseman Jack Clark and the eyes of the nation approaching first base in the ninth inning of the sixth game.

Denkinger was positioned, by his estimate, anywhere from six to nine feet (1.8 to 2.7 meters) behind first base. Normally that is a good position from which to examine the race between the pitcher covering first and the runner. But when the 6-foot-5-inch Worrell had to reach high for Clark's toss, the umpire had a problem.

"There isn't any way I can watch the ball being caught and watch the foot," Denkinger said. "It's completely out of my peripheral vision. Without question, had I been 15 feet back or 20 feet back, I could have seen them both. But I was not.

"I did the only thing. I watched him catch the ball, I looked down for the foot, the foot was on the bag and I called him safe. Obviously, from watching on the replay, the ball got there before he did, by a split second. I only did what I could do with what I had to work with. I didn't want to miss one, but I've never looked back on it and said, 'Oh, geez, if I could have done it differently.' "

Others did not adopt a similar approach.

Which led to a winter of unrepeatable telephone calls, unanswerable letters and interesting speaking engagements. When Denkinger's spring work schedule began on a Friday afternoon in early March in Phoenix Municipal Stadium, he was surrounded by cameras and reporters. An exchange of lineup cards for the first game of the spring — with Andujar representing the A's, his new team — became an exercise in d'étente.

Normally, Denkinger's workday starts with those faceless boos, a routine of a summer day. When the boos come from children and the sound has a higher pitch, the ritual seems almost charming. "All it is, is recognition," Denkinger said. "All they're saying is that they know you are there. I never looked at that booing as any more than recognition. First of all, I haven't done anything yet. I've just walked on the field."

Denkinger was 50 years old on Aug. 28. He does not know how much longer he will officiate. He expects that one time soon the circumstances will become more normal. Until those circumstances change, he can smile about them.

But, for some time, he will not be just another frequent traveler. He was on his way to a dinner in Washington, last winter, leaning on a wall as he waited for his connection, when a man approached.

"He said, 'May I have your autograph,' " Denkinger recalled. "I said, 'Why would you want my autograph?' He said, 'I won't tell anybody who you are. I recognized you and I would like to have your autograph for a friend.'

"So I said fine, and he opened up this portfolio and I started to sign, and he said, 'Best wishes to Rita.' So I signed it Best Wishes to Rita, and signed my name, and he said, 'Thanks a lot.'

"And I said, 'Are you mad at her?' "

Golf's New Guard Is Moving In on Old Masters

By Mike Rabun
United Press International

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Clues to the forthcoming turn of events already had been sprinkled along the fairways of California and Florida a year ago when the participants came marching up Magnolia Lane and into the Old South clubhouse that overlooks one of the most lovely vistas in golf.

Until then, however, those clues had been largely ignored.

No particular significance was paid to the fact that Woody Blackburn and Joey Sindelar had won tournaments or that Larry Rinker had come close a couple of times or that Corey Pavin, Chip Beck, Larry Mize and Bill Glasson kept putting their names on the leader board.

But to those used to spotting the little hints in mystery novels, the facts were inescapable. Changes were coming. Actually, they already were here.

And, as the golfing world's annual communion with nature takes place on the ultra-green acres of Augusta National this week, those changes will be showcased.

Seventeen players will be competing in the Masters for the first time, an unusually large group that is a byproduct of what the U.S. golf tour has become.

Phil Blackmar will be here, thanks to his victory in Hartford last year. The controversial Mac O'Grady, whose consistent play has made him a legitimate threat each week, although he has yet to win a tournament, will walk the hills of Augusta for the first time.

So will the Chen brothers, one of whom, T.C., almost won the U.S. Open last year while the other, T.M., made an excellent showing at the 1985 PGA.

Glasson, Donnie Hammond, Ken Green, Dan Forsman, Buddy Gardner, Tony Sills and Mark Wiebe will be making their first appearance at the Masters, having been a part of the young, talented wave that has swept the more established names aside in a revolution unparalleled in the game's modern history.

It all started a year ago at the Masters.

Bernhard Langer's victory at Augusta was the West German's first on the U.S. tour and he proceeded to win the next week in the Heritage. Since, 11 players have won their first PGA Tour event. Amateur Scott Verplank beat all the pros at the Western Open.

All of this has touched off a lively debate wherever golf is played in the United States.

One argument is that because Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and Lee Trevino are not winning tournaments any more, the game is suffering. This theory suggests that it is hard for the golf fan to identify with Blackmar, Wiebe and Forsman, so the popularity of the sport will suffer.

On the other side, of course, is the belief that if a player is good enough to beat all the other guys, then it is just too bad that Watson is not winning five tournaments a year any more.

The trend toward new faces certainly was not restricted to 1985.

Bob Tway won his first tournament earlier this season, and among the top 15 money winners this year, although he did not qualify for the Masters, is the less than well known Paul Azinger. Sills, Mize and Hammond are among the top 15, as is Pavin, considered one of the very best of the newcomers.

But perhaps no one in the Masters field represents the upheaval in the sport better than Kenny Knox.

Last autumn he played in the Southwest Golf Classic in Abilene, Texas, and he let it be known to friends that it was his last year on the tour. In three years of trying he had made less than $50,000.

But last month, when the tour reached Coral Springs, Florida, Knox, who lives in Tallahassee, decided he would try to qualify for one of the four spots reserved for members of the local PGA section.

He managed to qualify and, over the course of four memorable rounds, pulled off a series of spectacular shots and won the event by one stroke. Among other things, the victory qualified him for the Masters.

"I grew up in Columbus, Georgia," said Knox, 29. "But I've never been to Augusta. All my friends would go to the tournament, but I wouldn't go.

"I told them that the only time I would ever go is when I got to play in it."

Knox will play in it this week for the first time. But, thanks to the wind of change in the world of golf, he will not be alone.

Seventeen players will be competing in the Masters for the first time, an unusually large group that is a byproduct of what the U.S. golf tour has become.

■ **Ballesteros 'Ready to Win'**

Gordon S. White Jr. of The New York Times reported from Augusta:

Seve Ballesteros, the Spaniard who won the Masters in 1980 and 1983 and tied for second last year, said Wednesday that he felt good about his game and was "ready to win" the 50th Masters, which was to open Thursday with a field of 88.

Ballesteros is one of the co-favorites along with last year's winner, Langer.

"I feel very strong mentally and physically," said Ballesteros, who turned 29 years old Wednesday. "I came here to win the Masters."

Andy Bean, the Floridian who can hit a ball as far as Ballesteros, might be the third choice. Bean,in seven Masters, has never done better than a tie for 10th, in 1982, but has been playing well recently, finishing second in last week's Greater Greensboro Open after winning the Doral Open last month.

Since last year's Masters, changes have been made at the ninth and 18th greens. Both had very steep putting surfaces where lightly-tapped putts rolled 50 feet or more off the front. Both were redone to make the slopes less drastic.

"It used to be you couldn't breathe on the ball or it would take off and roll off the green," said Hale Irwin, who has won two U.S. Opens but never a Masters. "Now, you can at least breathe on it."

As usual, the field includes Nicklaus, who has not been playing well enough lately to be considered in the running. But he cannot be brushed aside since the majors have always brought out the best in him; he has five Masters titles among his record 19 major championships.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

[illegible]			002	100	100	1—5	13	1
Detroit			000	101	020	2—6	12	2
			(10 innings)						
Boyd, Sambito (8), Stanley (10), Crawford and Gedman; Tanana, O'Neal (6), Comp (8), Hernandez (10) and Parrish. W—Hernandez, 1-0. L—Stanley, 0-1. HRs—Boston, Evans (3). Detroit, Evans 2 (2).									
Milwaukee			000	200	100	—4	8	0
Chicago			000	011	001	—3	8	0
Cleary, Searage (8) and Carone; Dotson, Allen (7), Agosto (7), Allen (8), James (9) and Skinner. W—Leary, 1-0. L—DeHaes, 0-1. Sv—Searage (1). HR—Chicago, Cangelosi									
Texas			020	100	020	—5	9	1
Cleveland			020	000	010	—3	8	0
Mathison and Sakata; Rita, Howell (8) and Allanson. W—Smithson, 1-0. L—Howell, 0-1.									
Oakland			010	020	000	—3	9	1
Minnesota			101	000	002	—4	8	1
Procter, Nolan (7), Bailes (9) and Allanson; Atherton, Acker (8) and Dempsey. W—Acker, 2-1. L—Bailes, 0-1. HR—Cleveland, Carter (1).									
Kansas City			112	000	101	—7	12	2
New York			201	100	000	—4	7	1
Leibrandt, Farr (4), Quisenberry (9) and Sheets; Whitson, Shirley (3), Mastrotonio and Wynegar. W—Farr, 1-0. L—Whitson, 0-1. Sv—Quisenberry (1). HRs—Kansas City, Brett 2 (2).									
Seattle			000	021	000	—3	10	0
California			000	000	001	—1	7	0
Langer, Henke (9) and Martinez; Carrithers (6), M.Williams (9) and Porter. W—Alexander, 1-0. L—Carrithers, 0-1. Sv—Henke. HR—Texas, O'Brien (1).									
Toronto			105	000	000	—6	11	1
Baltimore			130	100	000	—5	11	1
Key, Acker (6), Stieb (9) and Moseby; Boddicker, Stanton (3) and Boone; Longmire, Swift (3), Morgan (6), Mirabella (7), Herman (8) and Yeager. W—Stieb, 1-0. L—Langston, 0-1. HRs— California, Joyner (2), Downing 2 (2).									

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia			001	000	000	04—5	7	2
Cincinnati			100	000	000	03—4	8	2
			(11 innings)						
Rawley, Bedrosian (10) and Russell; Browning, Franco (9), Power (11), Terry (11) and Diaz. W—Bedrosian, 1-0. L—Power, 0-1. HRs—Philadelphia, Russell (1). Cincinnati, E.Davis (2).									
San Francisco			000	101	001	—4	10	0
Houston			000	001	000	—1	7	0
Garrelts, Minton (8) and Melvin; Scott, Kerfeld (6), DiPino (9) and Bailey. W—Garrelts, 1-0. L—Scott, 0-1. Sv—Minton (1).									
San Diego			000	000	000	—0	3	0
Los Angeles			000	100	00x	—1	7	1
Hoskins, Lefferts (8), McCullers (8) and Kennedy; Welch and Scioscia. W—Welch, 1-0. L—Hawkins, 0-1.									

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
z-Boston	65	15	.813	—
x-Philadelphia	53	27	.663	12
x-New Jersey	39	41	.488	26
x-Washington	36	42	.475	27
New York	23	57	.288	42
Central Division				
y-Milwaukee	53	25	.669	—
x-Atlanta	48	32	.600	7
x-Detroit	45	34	.556	9½
Chicago	29	51	.363	26
Cleveland	28	51	.354	26½
Indiana	26	54	.325	29

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Houston	51	29	.638	—
x-Denver	46	34	.575	5
x-Dallas	42	37	.532	8½
x-Utah	40	40	.500	11
x-Sacramento	37	43	.463	14
x-San Antonio	34	47	.420	17½
Pacific Division				
z-L.A. Lakers	60	19	.759	—
x-Portland	38	41	.481	22
L.A. Clippers	31	48	.392	29
Phoenix	30	49	.380	30
Golden State	30	50	.375	30½
Seattle	30	50	.375	30½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Denver	32	31	31	33—127
L.A. Clippers	38	34	29	21—122

Johnson 15-21 2-2 32, Benjamin 10-19 4-4 24; English 13-31 5-5 31, Schayes 11-14 2-2 24. Rebounds: Den. 49 (Turner 9); Clippers 55 (Maxwell, Benjamin 11). Assists: Den. 29 (Lever 8); Clippers 37 (Nixon 12).

Sacramento	25	26	28	34—113	
Utah	37	28	28	23—186	

Johnson 12-21 1-1 26, Theus 8-23 5-5 22; Denley 14-27 13-16 45, Bailey 7-12 2-4 17. Rebounds: Sac. 62 (Theus 9); Utah 51 (Malone 14). Assists: Sac. 27 (Theus 8); Utah 32 (Green 8).

Boston	34	21	33	15—103	
New Jersey	26	29	31	31—188	

Gminski 15-23 11-12 41, Birdsong 10-21 2-5 22; McHale 6-11 6-9 18, Bird 6-15 3-4 16. Rebounds: Bos. 39 (Bird 10); N.J. 57 (Gminski 22). Assists: Bos. 24 (McHale 8); N.J. 20 (Copt, Ransey 5).

San Antonio	36	34	36	38—114	
Phoenix	34	27	33	36—102	

Mitchell 6-24 10-11 22, Gilmore 7-7 6-7 20; Davis 9-16 4-6 23, Sanders 5-12 1-1 20. Rebounds: S.A. 59 (Johnson 8); Phoe. 47 (Gluochiev 8). Assists: S.A. 27 (Matthews 7); Phoe. 23 (Adams, Toney 6).

Hockey

National Hockey League Playoffs

DIVISIONAL SEMIFINALS
Wednesday's Results

Winnipeg	1	0	0—1
Calgary	2	3	0—5

McDonald (1), Mullen (1), Tonelli (1), Reinhart (1), Paslinski (1); Marois (1). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Vernon) 5-8-13—32; Calgary (on Bouchard, Hayward) 10-12-6—28.

Vancouver	1	1	1—3
Edmonton	3	0	4—7

Anderson (1), Cattey (1), Gretzky (1), Krushelnyski 2 (2), Lowe (1), McClelland (1); Peterson (1), Gradin (1), Sundstrom (1). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Fuhr) 6-12-13—31; Edmonton (on Broduer) 12-13-14—39.

N.Y. Islanders	1	0	0—1
Washington	1	1	1—3

Duchesne (1), Carpenter (2), Christian (1); Gillies (1). Shots on goal: N.Y. Islanders (on Peeters) 8-7-18—33; Washington (on Hrudey) 9-14-11—34.

Hartford	1	0	1	1—3
Quebec	1	0	1	0—2

Evason (1), Anderson (1), Tarasov (1); A.Sostmyr (1), Ashton (1). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Malarchuk) 12-9-13-3—37; Quebec (on Liut) 16-13-9-1—39.

N.Y. Rangers	2	2	2—6
Philadelphia	2	0	0—2

Ridley 2 (2), Brooke 2 (2), Graschner (1), Miller (1); Rich Sutter (1), Poulin (1). Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers (on Froese) 8-9-5—22; Philadelphia (on Vanbiesbrouck) 12-12-9—33.

St. Louis	0	1	1—2
Minnesota	0	1	0—1

Norwood (1), Gilmore (1); Graham (1). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Beaupre) 9-11-10—30; Minnesota (on Wamsley) 3-11-14—28.

Toronto	2	0	3—5
Chicago	1	0	2—3

Thomas 2 (2), Clark (1), Leeman (1), Poddubny (1); D.Wilson (1), Sutter (1), Lysiak (1). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Scuve) 11-10-14—37; Chicago (on Wregget) 14-13-11—38.

Boston	0	0	1—1
Montreal	0	3	0—3

Smith 2 (2), McPhee (1); Kluzak (1). Shots on goal: Boston (on Ray) 11-7-10—28; Montreal (on Riegin) 7-9-10—26.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

SEATTLE—Placed Roy Thomas, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list. Recalled Lee Guetterman, pitcher, from Calgary, Pacific Coast League.

National League

NEW YORK—Sent Ron Gardenhire, infielder, and Doug Sisk, pitcher, to Tidewater, International League. Purchased contracts of Tim Corcoran, first baseman-outfielder, and Randy Niemann, pitcher, from Tidewater.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

LOS ANGELES—Signed Rogie Vachon, general manger, to multiyear contract.

NEW JERSEY—Sent Don Dietrich, defenseman, to Maine, American Hockey League. Signed Chris Terrari, goaltender, to two-year contract.

COLLEGE

ALASKA-ANCHORAGE—Named Ron Abesolan basketball coach.

ARIZONA—Named Kevin O'Neill assistant basketball coach.

COASTAL CAROLINA—Bobby Richardson, baseball coach, resigned to accept the same position at Liberty University.

COLGATE—Named Neil Rose assistant basketball coach.

COLORADO—Named Tom Miller basketball coach.

FLORIDA—Named Monty Towe associate basketball coach.

FORDHAM—Named Kevin Kiesel and Jim Kubacki full-time assistant football coaches.

FURMAN—Named George Bennett athletic director.

GRAND CANYON—John Shumate, basketball coach, resigned to become an assistant coach at Notre Dame.

HOUSTON—Robin Walton, baseball coach, resigned.

IDAHO—Named Kermit Davis, Jr. assistant basketball coach.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN—Dennis Bridges resigned as basketball coach but will remain athletic director.

IONA—Named Gary Brokaw basketball coach.

IOWA—Named Tom Davis basketball coach and Bruce Pearl and Gary Cleve assistant coaches.

JAMES MADISON—Named Tom Martin soccer coach.

KANSAS STATE—Named Dana Altman and Greg Graesing assistant basketball coaches.

KENT STATE—Named David Grube assistant basketball coach.

MARYLAND-EASTERN SHORE—Howie Evans, basketball coach, resigned; George Corbett, assistant coach, was fired.

MIAMI (FLA.)—Charlie Hodgson, swimming coach, resigned.

MICHIGAN—Named Cam Cameron and Bill Harris assistant football coaches.

NAIA—Harry Fritz, executive director, resigned; named Wallace Schwartz chief administrator.

NORTHWESTERN—Named Bill Foster basketball coach.

OHIO STATE—Named Russ Hellickson wrestling coach.

OKLAHOMA STATE—Named Glen Korobov assistant basketball coach.

QUINCY—Sherrill Honka, basketball coach, resigned.

ST. BONAVENTURE—Named Ron DeCarli basketball coach.

YALE—Tom Brennan, men's basketball coach, resigned to accept the same position at Vermont.

Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Manchester United 1, Chelsea 2
Newcastle 2, Aston Villa 2
Oxford 1, Watford 1

Points: Liverpool, Everton 78; Manchester United 68; Chelsea 66; West Ham 63; Arsenal 62; Luton Town 61; Nottingham Forest 59; Sheffield Wednesday 57; Newcastle United 54; Watford 53; Tottenham Hotspur 51; Queen's Park Rangers 46; Manchester City 43; Southampton 41; Leicester City 38; Coventry City, Ipswich Town 37; Oxford United 36; Aston Villa 35; Birmingham City 29; West Bromwich Albion 22.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

West Germany 1, Switzerland 0
Bulgaria 3, Denmark 0

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	2	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	1	1	.500	1
Cleveland	1	1	.500	1
New York	1	1	.500	1
Toronto	1	1	.500	1
Boston	0	2	.000	2
West Division				
Minnesota	2	0	1.000	—
California	1	1	.500	1
Kansas City	1	1	.500	1
Seattle	1	1	.500	1
Texas	1	1	.500	1
Chicago	0	2	.000	2
Oakland	0	2	.000	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Montreal	1	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	½
Chicago	0	1	.000	1
St. Louis	0	1	.000	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000	1
West Division				
San Francisco	2	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	½
Los Angeles	2	1	.667	½
Cincinnati	1	1	.500	1
San Diego	1	2	.333	1½
Houston	0	2	.000	2

POSTCARD

Yeshiva Marks Centenary

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The two young Yeshiva University scholars sat across from each other at a long table piled with large volumes of the Talmud, chanting a text to each other, elucidating, persuading, their hands rising and falling in a ballet of argumentation.

They were discussing an archaic practice, the scapegoat that during the Temple era was sent into the desert on Yom Kippur as an atonement for sins. But the glee in their eyes at discovering an elegance of reasoning or a graceful paradox in these ancient legal commentaries suggested that the archaic practice had an immediate intensity.

"When we learn we are part of a community that stretches back to the yeshivas of East Europe," said one of the scholars, Rabbi David Horwitz, "it's not a dry intellectual thing. It's an emotional commitment, because this is our lifeblood."

"We believe that by studying the Talmud, we're looking into a mirror of Godliness," said the other, Rabbi Matthew Tropp. "We get to know God himself by studying."

Yeshiva University will be 100 years old this fall, an anniversary it began to mark this week with a ceremony celebrating the ordination of 100 rabbis in the past three years, including Horwitz and Tropp.

From a small boys' school started by immigrant tailors and peddlers on Manhattan's Lower East Side, Yeshiva has grown into a university of 7,000 men and women, with graduate schools in medicine, law, psychology and other fields.

At the heart of the school is the ritual of scholars debating the ancient works of Jewish law, a study done for value to the individual, not for practical ends.

Dr. Norman Lamm, president of the university for 10 years, said time had borne out the founders' philosophy of "Torah U'Mada": that a rich secular education can be joined to a traditional religious education.

Some rabbis had thought that exposing the young to secular thought and activities would erode religious commitment. But Lamm, a well-dressed man with a goatee who enjoys an occasional cigar, said: "It is a danger, but life is dangerous.

"Our belief in Torah is meant to be lived in real life. Torah is challenged anew in every generation by the vicissitudes of life, and you can't hide from them."

Nevertheless, the school, under assault from more exacting Orthodox partisans, is undertaking a study of how the synthesis of secular and religious education can be strengthened. Rabbi Jacob Schacter, the study's director, said it was aiming both to counter those who argued that Judaism should limit its interaction with the world, and to prod those who planned secular careers to be more cognizant of Jewish law in their work.

Yeshiva, through its affiliated Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, has ordained more than 2,000 Orthodox rabbis. Eighty percent of graduates do not become rabbis, though, and many of the rabbinical candidates do not seek pulpits. Of 168 Yeshiva graduates last year, 43 received degrees in health sciences, 31 in social sciences and 23 in computer sciences.

Most undergraduates who enter the male-only Yeshiva College or its affiliated Stern College for Women choose Yeshiva because they are interested in continuing their Jewish education. They also seek an atmosphere where they can observe the Sabbath and eat kosher food without apology.

The men's studies are heavily weighted with classes in the Talmud. Stern's women may take the Talmud as an elective, but their Jewish curriculum concentrates on the Torah, history and codified Jewish law. After Jewish studies, students take a full load of secular studies that last until evening. Some attend classes six days a week, and the *bes medrash*, the synagogue and study hall, is crowded with scholars past midnight.

Yeshiva University pioneered the idea of a college for Orthodox women. Many rabbis considered they should concentrate on raising families. "We took a calculated risk," Lamm said, "but we discovered that the more young women delved into Judaism in a serious manner, the more they became convinced of its essential correctness."

Russell Baker is on vacation. His Observer column will resume later this month.

Too Old to Play, Bettelheim Still Scolds Parents

By Megan Rosenfeld
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The church was filled with some 800 serious-looking parents and teachers who had come to learn more about one of the eternal mysteries of life: raising children. In the pulpit was one of the great gurus of the subject, Dr. Bruno Bettelheim.

After the lecture on "The Power of Play," a father rose to ask a question. What did the doctor think about "so-called educational toys," and would he buy a kid a toy machine gun?

"Yes — I'd give a kid a machine gun to gun down all the educational toys," said the learned man.

At 82, Bettelheim has probably earned the right to a certain crotchety manner. When he disagrees with something he blares "Nonsense!" in definitive tones, and he is nothing if not opinionated. Born in Vienna, he went to the United States in 1939 after having been imprisoned by the Nazis in two concentration camps, and he retains an accent sometimes difficult to decipher.

A mother rises to ask about her 3½-year-old son, who is not interested in the blocks and puzzles Bettelheim has talked about but likes active fantasy games, for which he conscripts his mother to play the villains. She says she feels uncomfortable with these games.

"Why do you feel uncomfortable?" asked Bettelheim.

"I don't like the violence, being killed and poisoned," the mother said.

"Do you want to be poisoned in play, or in reality?" Bettelheim responded.

Subject closed.

For almost 30 years he was connected to the University of Chicago as a professor and as head of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School for emotionally disturbed children. He retired in 1973 and, tired of cold Chicago winters, moved to California.

"After 70 you are too old," he said. "I can no longer work directly with children; my bones are too tired to crawl around on the floor."

He has published at least a dozen books and is working on one about child-rearing that he wants to call "The Good Enough Parent," because "There are no perfect parents, and no perfect children, but every parent can be good enough."

Bettelheim is no stranger to controversy, and some of his pronouncements can be confusing and disturbing to the average parent. He is against corporal punishment in any form. He thinks public schools are terrible and the teaching of reading a travesty. He is opposed to imposing responsibility even through simple chores. He thinks parent-organized games like Little League sports are "vicious," and in general he rails against the value system that prizes good grades, winning and achievement.

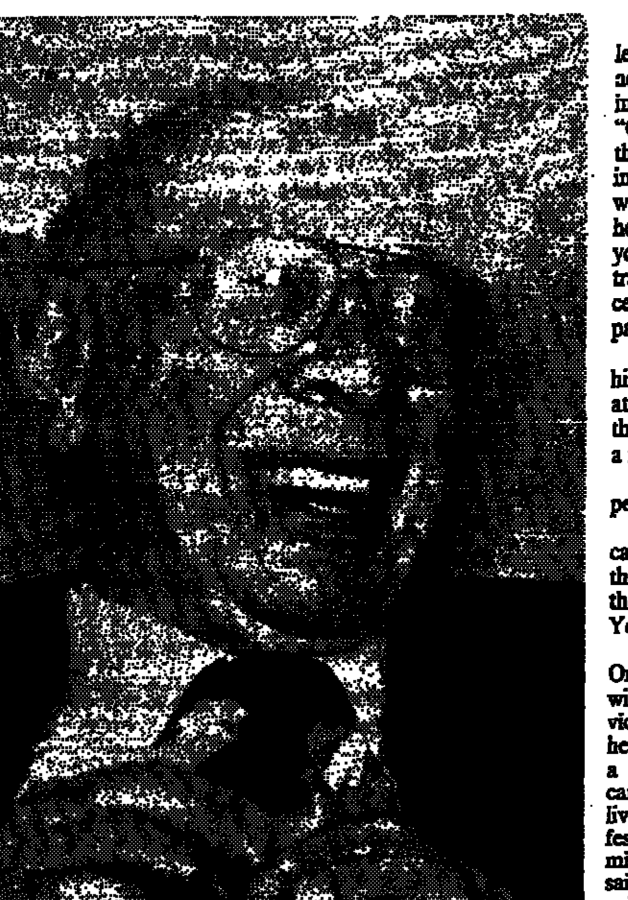
The way to raise a child to have ethics, a sense of responsibility and a healthy mind is to have all those attributes yourself, he said. "It is your example that is important," he said. Parents should never lose their self-control; if you feel angry, exasperated and ready to yell or spank, "go into another room until you get yourself under control."

"One of the worst ideas is that letting off steam is useful," he said in an interview before his lecture. "We are rational beings, we should reason with ourselves. Are you angry with your child for acting like a child? Most people don't really want children, they want little adults. They rob them of their childhoods. That's why we have so many childish adults, who only want to play."

Goethe's earliest memory, Bettelheim told his audience at the lecture sponsored by the National Child Research Center, was of an aimless morning when he tossed his toy dishes out of the window and "rejoiced that they so amazingly shattered." Cheered on by some neighbors, Goethe moved on to his mother's crockery and tossed that, too, out the window, having a great time as the dishes smashed on the pavement.

Freud later said that the toy dishes represented Goethe's new brother and "his wish to throw him out of the house," while trashing his mother's dishes represented hostility to the idea that she would not be able to feed him while she was nursing the new child.

But the important thing, Bettelheim said, was not only that the



Elsworth J. Davis/Washington Post
Bruno Bettelheim: "Children are not listened to."

neighbors were jolly about this dish throwing but that Goethe's parents were not angry. Thus, he said, Goethe was able to work out his resentment of his sibling and grow up to have a fine relationship with his brother.

"Today we would be appalled at such destructive behavior," he said. "Yet Goethe was the greatest genius after Shakespeare, and this was one of the most important events in his life."

Later a father rose to ask a question. Suppose we let our little Goethes throw dishes around, he said. How do we know they will only do it once?

"Your fear expresses a certain attitude to your child," Bettelheim said. "If you think it will repeat itself, it will. Goethe's parents were convinced that it wouldn't happen again and it didn't."

Bettelheim repeats this idea regularly: The parent's attitude is a self-fulfilling prophecy.

"The most important thing is for the child to be respected as a person, to be taken care of, and to be made welcome in the world. When you treat an emotionally disturbed child, you ask, 'What has been lacking,' no? And it's amazing how often you find that children are not listened to."

It is not enough to allow your children to play, he said; you must show your approval by playing with them. "What if dinner is ready?" a young mother asked him timidly after the lecture.

"What is so important about dinner that it cannot wait half an hour?" barked Bettelheim.

He spent his childhood in Vienna, playing happily under the care of a nanny until he was 6.

"I hated school," he said. "That's why I can always relate well to children."

He thinks many of the problems experienced by parents of adolescents have to do with keeping them in school too long. "Children mature much faster these days and yet we keep them in school much longer and then we wonder why things go wrong," he said. "Adolescents need a youth society. They are concentrated on the problems of adolescence, while schools are all preparing them for adulthood."

Last year, he said, he shocked his listeners when he told groups at two well-known prep schools that "no child takes drugs without a reason."

What about the influence of peers? he was asked.

"Nonsense!" he said. "In that case they just experiment and then they leave it alone, because they don't need to take drugs. You have to look for the reason."

Bettelheim has three children. One daughter lives in Austria with her husband, a foreign service officer; another followed in her father's footsteps and became a psychotherapist. His son became an international banker and lives in London. "He found a profession that was about as far from mine as possible," Bettelheim said.

He has three grandchildren but, frankly, he is not very interested in them. "Oh, they're cute," he said with a hint of impatience. "But I'm not crazy over them. To be crazy over your grandchildren is not necessarily a sign of a good relationship with one's children. Often [parents] are doing for their grandchildren what they should have done for their children, and the children become envious. It is the children's job to have a good relationship with the grandchildren."

So how do you know if you have done well by your kids? "Only if they tell you they think you were a good parent. And they usually wouldn't tell you that until their mid-20s."

Well, Dr. Bettelheim, what about your children?

"The answer to me was that after my beloved wife died a year and a half ago, each one — separately — asked me to come live with them. I told them that was foolishness on their part! But I may have to someday."

PEOPLE

Anti-Drug Event Fails To Round Up Support

The Concert That Counts, an ambitious but troubled anti-drug project that briefly enjoyed the support of **Nancy Reagan**, has been canceled. **Tony Verna**, co-founder of the organizer, Global Media Ltd., said the event, scheduled for April 25 and 26, did not receive the "spontaneous efforts needed for success." Earlier the program was moved because of poor ticket sales from the 92,000-seat Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum to the 14,000-seat Long Beach Arena.

□

The National Museum of Wales in Cardiff announced that its chief art expert, **Peter Cannon-Brookes**, had resigned. In 1979 he was criticized for spending £1.25 million (then $2.82 million) on four cartoons for tapestries purportedly by **Rubens**, whose authenticity has been questioned. Last year Welsh artists demonstrated at the museum after Cannon-Brookes decided to lend 90 paintings and sculptures to Japan. He was suspended in February. The museum governors accepted his resignation, but decided to keep the cartoons and not to block the Japanese loans.

□

Patrick Duffy is returning to "Dallas," even though his character, Bobby Ewing, was killed in a car accident at the end of last season. His first reappearance will be in the television soap opera's season-ending cliff-hanger May 16. **Lee Rich**, president of Lorimar-Telepictures, which produces "Dallas," said Duffy's character and the storyline surrounding it were a secret, but **Bob Crutchfield**, a spokesman for the show, said: "They say we all have a *double* somewhere."

□

Lana Turner and her daughter, **Cheryl Crane**, claim in a $101-million suit in Los Angeles that TV Guide magazine libeled them in a story saying Crane was convicted of murder in the 1958 stabbing death of Turner's lover, **Johnny Stompanato** Jr. The suit said the story ignored a coroner's jury ruling that the stabbing was justifiable homicide because Crane believed Stompanato was endangering the actress's life during a quarrel. The story by **Bill Davidson** was about a movie based on the lives of the gossip columnists **Louella Parsons** and **Hedda Hopper**.

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